

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

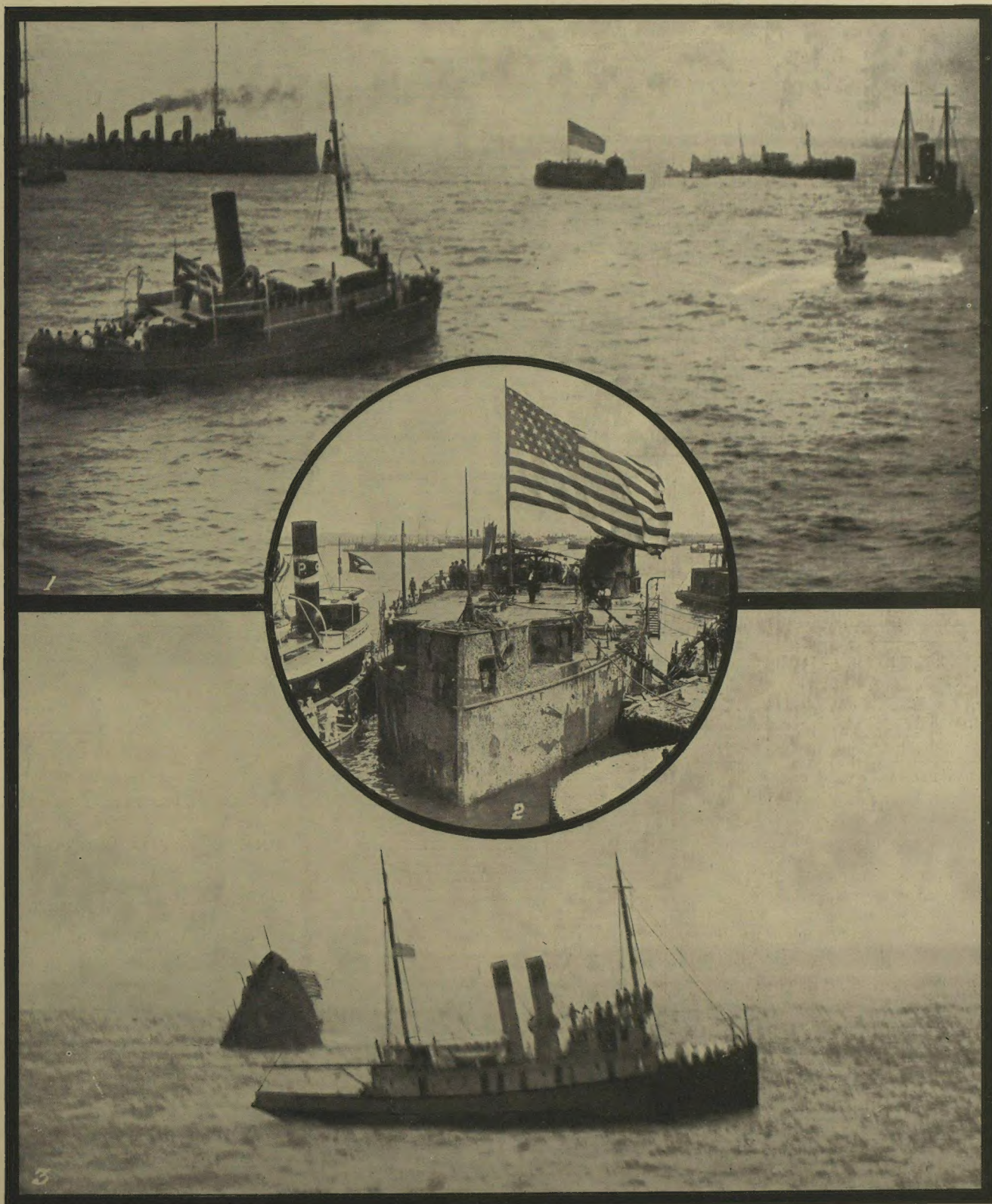
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SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1912.

SIXPENCE.

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1. ESCORTING TO ITS LAST RESTING-PLACE THE WRECK OF THE VESSEL WHOSE SINKING CAUSED THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR: TOWING THE "MAINE" OUT TO SEA FOR BURIAL.

2. ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COFFER-DAM FOR BURIAL: THE WRECK OF THE "MAINE" FLYING THE STARS AND STRIPES, AT HAVANA.

3. THE ACTUAL BURIAL OF THE "MAINE": THE WRECK SINKING.

WHEN ALL BUSINESS CEASED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR FIVE MINUTES: THE BURIAL AT SEA OF THE BATTLE-SHIP "MAINE."

The United States battle-ship "Maine," whose sinking in Havana Harbour was the direct cause of the Spanish-American War, was raised recently that the reason for the historic explosion aboard her might be ascertained. On the afternoon of March 16 the wreck was "buried," being towed out of the coffer-dam and sunk in deep water to the sounds of the

"Last Post" on the bugles and a salute fired by the guns of the Morro Castle. At the hour fixed for the burial, business throughout the United States was suspended for five minutes, and there was a rolling of church bells, a wailing of sirens in the ports, and a dipping of colours by all vessels of the fleet. At the same time all business was stopped in Havans.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



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NORWEGIAN FIJORDS	Cr. 5-June 26 to July 11
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## MUSIC.

SOME of last week's concerts will not be readily forgotten even in a season that has provided the music-lover with many memorable occasions. The London Symphony Orchestra was at Queen's Hall on successive nights, once in fulfilment of its settled programme, and on the second evening at the instance of the pianist Mr. F. S. Kelly. Herr Steinbach conducted the regular concert and deepened, if it be possible, the remarkable impression he made some weeks ago. The Violin Concerto and the Fourth Symphony of Brahms were on the programme, the soloist in the former work being Adolf Busch, an artist of rare calibre, whose gifts are distinctly intellectual.

At the second concert, under Henschel, which provided our favourite orchestra with its farewell appearance before the American tour, Mr. Kelly, the concert-giver, was heard to advantage in the Second Pianoforte Concerto of Brahms. His Mozart playing did nothing to cause us to forget Pugno, who in this field remains unrivalled.

Godowsky gave a recital last week, and contrived to give a fresh colour to Beethoven's Appassionata Sonata, through the medium of subtle changes, chiefly in the region of tone, of which he is a master. His Chopin playing thrilled the house: it was extraordinarily brilliant, and must have filled many an ambitious amateur in the audience with a feeling akin to despair, for it is not given to half-a-dozen men in a generation to interpret the master in like fashion. Some of Godowsky's pupils have been presented at a concert this week.

The Philharmonic Society did well to confer its coveted gold medal upon Pablo Casals, the greatest living 'cellist, and to invite him to play at its concert last week. The novelties were provided by Mr. Arthur Hervey, that scholarly and accomplished musician, who for many years looked after the musical columns of the *Morning Post*, and is an authority upon modern French music; and by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who conducted everything save Mr. Hervey's contribution. This new work is a set of symphonic variations, entitled "Life-Moods." It has some striking melody, and is cleverly worked out, but one hopes that life closes in a quieter mood than the composer would suggest. In addition to Señor Casals, Busoni was engaged, and played Liszt's monstrously difficult, noisy, and unattractive paraphrase on "Dies Ira." That it should ever have been written is regrettable; that Busoni should have wasted his talents upon it was annoying.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie contributed to the programme a new work entitled "Invocation," a straightforward composition enough, but with no point for special comment. Casals played the unaccompanied Suite in C minor of Bach, and was heard at his best. The audience was large and enthusiastic, and the only thing to be urged against the programme was the inclusion of much that was merely noisy or clever. There will be no other concert by the Society until the 23rd of May.

To-day, March 30, the New Symphony Orchestra is to produce the much-discussed "Jena" Symphony of Beethoven. Extraordinary interest has been aroused, though many experts think it is not an authentic work; and all who have seen the score declare that it is not a distinguished one.

Mr. W. H. Hyde, the general manager of the Great Eastern Railway, notifies that at a meeting of the Board last Tuesday the question was considered as to whether the full train service and Continental steamboat service, which have been successfully maintained up to the present, should be continued or not, and it was decided to continue to maintain these in each case, at all events until after the Easter holidays. The usual week-end, fortnightly, and other cheap bookings will also remain in operation.

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## PARLIAMENT.

THE Minimum Wage Bill, which was carried over into this week in order to give opportunity for fresh negotiations at Downing Street, produced many interesting incidents in its career. It led to the reappearance of Mr. Balfour in debate with a speech which defined the attitude of the Opposition, and was greatly cheered by his old followers; and it also led to the effective intervention of Sir Edward Grey, who in this domestic matter acted as the Prime Minister's principal colleague. Another distinguished member of the House of Commons who has been brought to the front by incidents connected with the Coal Strike is Sir Rufus Isaacs. A vehement attack was made upon him on Monday by Mr. Wedgwood, a Radical, and by Labour Members, for sanctioning the prosecution of the parties responsible for the *Syndicalist* appeal to soldiers. The speech which Sir Rufus Isaacs delivered on this occasion was the most brilliant he had made from the Treasury Bench, and it produced a marked effect on Parliamentary opinion. His action was denounced in the name of freedom of speech and Press; but the Attorney-General dwelt on the gravity of the offence of inciting the military to disregard their military duty. Troops were, as he said, never required to shoot except during riots. Statements had been made outside the House to the miners that the soldiers were to shoot them down for merely refusing to go to work, but these statements he denounced as wicked and dishonest. So great was the effect of his speech that only twenty-seven members voted for Mr. Wedgwood's protest. The business of the House was made dependent for a considerable period on the Minimum Wage Bill, the programme being altered several times to suit the necessities of a measure which distracted interest from most other subjects; and the Ministerial arrangements were, as a rule, facilitated by the Opposition, whose forbearance was acknowledged by Mr. Asquith. There was general sympathy with the Prime Minister on Tuesday, when, in tones of unusual emotion, he announced the failure of his earnest effort to secure an agreement between the owners and the men on the minimum day wages for adults and boys. An amendment by the Labour Party for the insertion of the figures in the Bill, although supported by a considerable number of Radicals, was defeated on a division, in which the Opposition supported the Government. In view especially of this defeat, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues voted against the third reading of the Bill; but the final stage was easily carried, and the measure went to the House of Lords at three o'clock on Wednesday morning.

## G. E. R.

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LONDON: CHATTO & WINDUS, 111, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.

PREHISTORIC MAN.—The Press has lately been calling special attention to the fact of his existence, and possibly as far back as 50,000 years ago. That the existence of Pre-Adamite, or Avarian Man, is also taught by the Bible itself—the second of the Genesis narratives being entirely concerned with the *Spiritual* or *Spirit*—has been shown in the book entitled "GENESIS UNVEILED," (Nisbet & Co., 21, Berners Street, W. Cloth, 3s. net.)

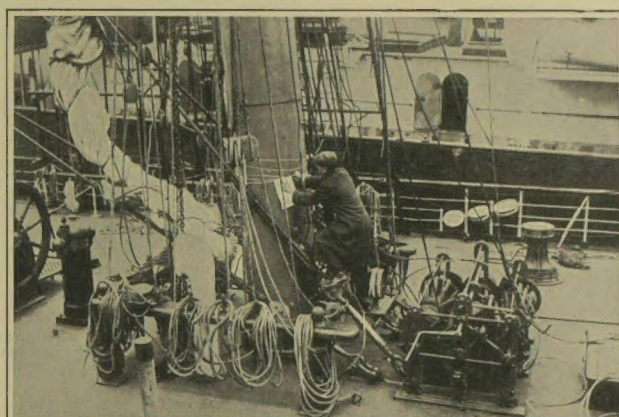


# FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



*Photo Sport and General.*

"WIRELESS" FITTED TO UNDER-WATER CRAFT; THE LATEST SUBMARINES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.



*Photo. Topical.*

TIED WITH RED TAPE INSTEAD OF NAILED; FIXING A SALVAGE WRIT TO A STEEL MAST ON THE "PISAGUA."

With regard to the second of these two photographs, it should be noted that, in the ordinary course of events, the salvage writ is nailed to the mast; but the "Pisagua's" masts being of steel, the one in question was fixed by means of red tape. We need scarcely remind our readers that it was the "Pisagua" which was in collision with the "Oceana" recently.



*Photo. C.N.*

THE GOAL OF THE MINERS WHO MARCHED ON CHIRK; COLLIERIES, RETURNED TO WORK AT BRYNKINALT COLLIERY, FILLING CARTS WITH THEIR "ALLOWANCE COAL." On Monday, March 25, it was announced that although, officially, the Coal Strike was continuing, three hundred miners, nearly all Union men, had returned to work at the Brynkinalt Colliery, Chirk. On the previous Saturday there was keen demand for "miners' allowance coal" by those who, having resumed work, were entitled to this. On the Tuesday a gang of miners marched on the colliery carrying sticks, but were harangued by Mr. Craig, the octogenarian owner, who succeeded in calming them. A few men exchanged blows, but a policeman separated them. The strikers threatened to return the next day.



*Photo. Underwood and Underwood.*

THE ACCIDENT TO ONE OF AMERICA'S FASTEST LONG-DISTANCE TRAINS; THE WRECK OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, LTD., IN THE ICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

The first of these two photographs shows damage done to the Twentieth Century, Ltd., which was wrecked near Poughkeepsie on the morning of March 13, while travelling at fifty-six miles an hour. A broken rail caused three Pullman sleeping-cars and the dining-car to leave the rails. They plunged through the ice into the Hudson, which is shallow at that particular point. Something over a score of passengers were injured, but no one was killed. The Twentieth Century, Ltd., are said to be the fastest and most luxurious trains in the world. They cover the 907 miles between Chicago and New York in eighteen hours. The second photograph shows the motor-car which the French gang known as the "Motor Murderers" seized near Montgeron the other day, shooting the chauffeur dead; and which they used to go to the branch office of the Société Générale at Chantilly, where they killed two clerks and seized a cash-box, and finally abandoned near Asnières railway-station.



*Photo. Detina.*

USED BY THE "MOTOR MURDERERS," WHO SHOT ITS CHAUFFEUR; THE CAR FOUND ABANDONED NEAR ASNIÈRES STATION.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I HAVE often heard and read, we have all often heard and read, such phrases as "the common herd," "the exceptional man," "a morality suitable to the multitude," "a morality not suitable to men of genius," "the superior intelligence has outgrown such useful conventions," and so on. Such phrases do not impress me. They will never even begin to impress me until I hear something added to them; something for which I am waiting and for which I always wait in vain. I should begin to feel the force of such remarks if ever a man said, "the common herd, to which I belong," or "the exceptional man, which I can never hope to be," or "This morality is suitable to the multitude and therefore I am going to observe it," or "The morality is not suited to genius; so my cousin Tom may get drunk, but I mayn't," or "The superior intelligence has outgrown conventions, but for me they are still useful." In short, I shall believe in the extreme philosophy of superiors and inferiors when I hear a little more about the latter. When a man calls himself inferior, I will call him a serious anti-egalitarian. So long as he always calls himself superior, I shall always continue to call him a silly braggart.

But the case is worse than this. It appears very extraordinary to me that nobody notices the practical weakness in this argument for the exceptional man being allowed an exceptional liberty. It is the simple fact (known, surely, to every man of the world) that the individual most likely to claim the individual liberty is the one who is a quite exceptional jackass. Good poets may know they are poets; but they are never so certain of it as bad poets are. Shakespeare had his moods of doubt and depression as well as his moods of exaltation and assurance. He could write—

But thy eternal summer shall not fade,  
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;  
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,  
When in eternal lines to time thou growest:  
So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,  
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

But he could also write—

Desiring this man's art and that man's scope,  
With what I most enjoy contented least.

But no such turn of noon and twilight troubles the steady and insolent summer of the pride of fools. The Bad Poet, the incubus of publishers, the man with the unpublished epic on Waterloo, the reader aloud to his family and friends—he has no Shakespearean weaknesses. He never desires this man's art or is conscious of the lack of that man's scope. He is never in the least discontented with what he most enjoys; which is himself. And if extra enjoyments are to be added, if arson, forgery, stabbing, or seduction are to be offered only to exceptional men, the Bad Poet will be quite certain to claim them. Is he not an exceptional man? Fortunately, in one sense, he is. Fortunately, artists, good or bad, are in a minority, and the majority of men are occupied in trades in which the need for industry and honesty is more direct and undeniable. But the silly artists are probably more numerous than the wise ones. They are certainly more self-confident than the wise ones. Hence to offer special moral liberties to geniuses really means offering special moral liberties to idiots. Byron and Shelley may have professed to be polygamous because they were poetical. As they were

men with brains, I think it vastly more probable that they professed to be polygamous because they liked it. But the paltriest little egotist that ever played the ape to Swinburne will claim as proper to a poet all the insanities and infamies which Byron (to do him justice) only claimed as proper to a gentleman.

This objection to the theory of one law for the bright and another for the dull is a practical objection and a final one; as final as the objection to a saucy pan without a bottom, or an umbrella without a top.

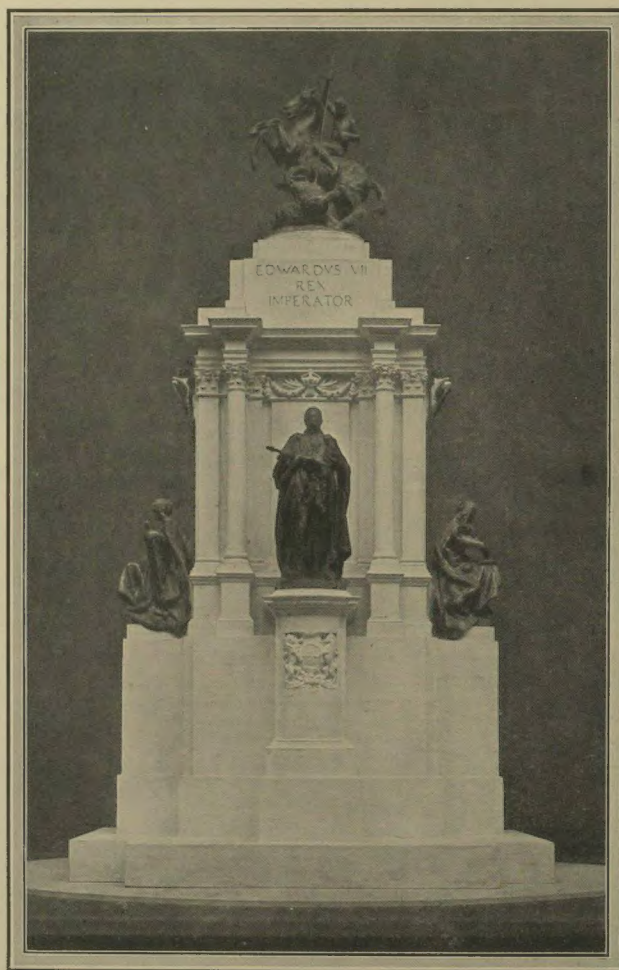


Photo. A. P. Monger.

THE WEST-END PART OF LONDON'S MEMORIAL TO EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER: A MODEL OF THE MONUMENT TO BE PLACED IN THE GREEN PARK.

The General Committee of the Mansion House Fund for providing a memorial in London to King Edward recently approved the model, illustrated above, of the monument to be placed at the Piccadilly end of the Broad Walk in the Green Park. The statue of King Edward, in bronze, will face towards Buckingham Palace; the pedestal and architectural portion of the memorial being in Portland stone. The sculptor chosen for the work is Mr. Bertram Mackennal, and the architect, Mr. Lutyns; the cost will be about £20,000. At the back of the memorial is a group representing Arbitration quelling Strife, and at the sides are figures symbolic of Peace and Healing. The East-End part of the scheme provides for the conversion of Shadwell Market and some adjoining sites—about ten acres in all—into a fine riverside park, at a cost of about £110,000. Towards this a lady, who remained anonymous, recently gave £25,000.

In the strict, original sense of the common phrase, it will not "do": it will not do even what it professes to do. An aristocracy of intellect would be a wretched thing enough; I would rather be ruled by any other aristocracy. I would rather be governed by Byron and his fellow-Peers than by Byron and his fellow-Poets. But this would not produce an aristocracy of intellect, but an aristocracy of duffers and bores. So far from having freed the intellectually strong, we

should actually have selected and exalted all the intellectually feeble. The poor old Strong Man (wherever he is hiding just now) would find that he had exchanged democracy for morocracy. Instead of being ruled by the dull-minded, he would be ruled by the weak-minded.

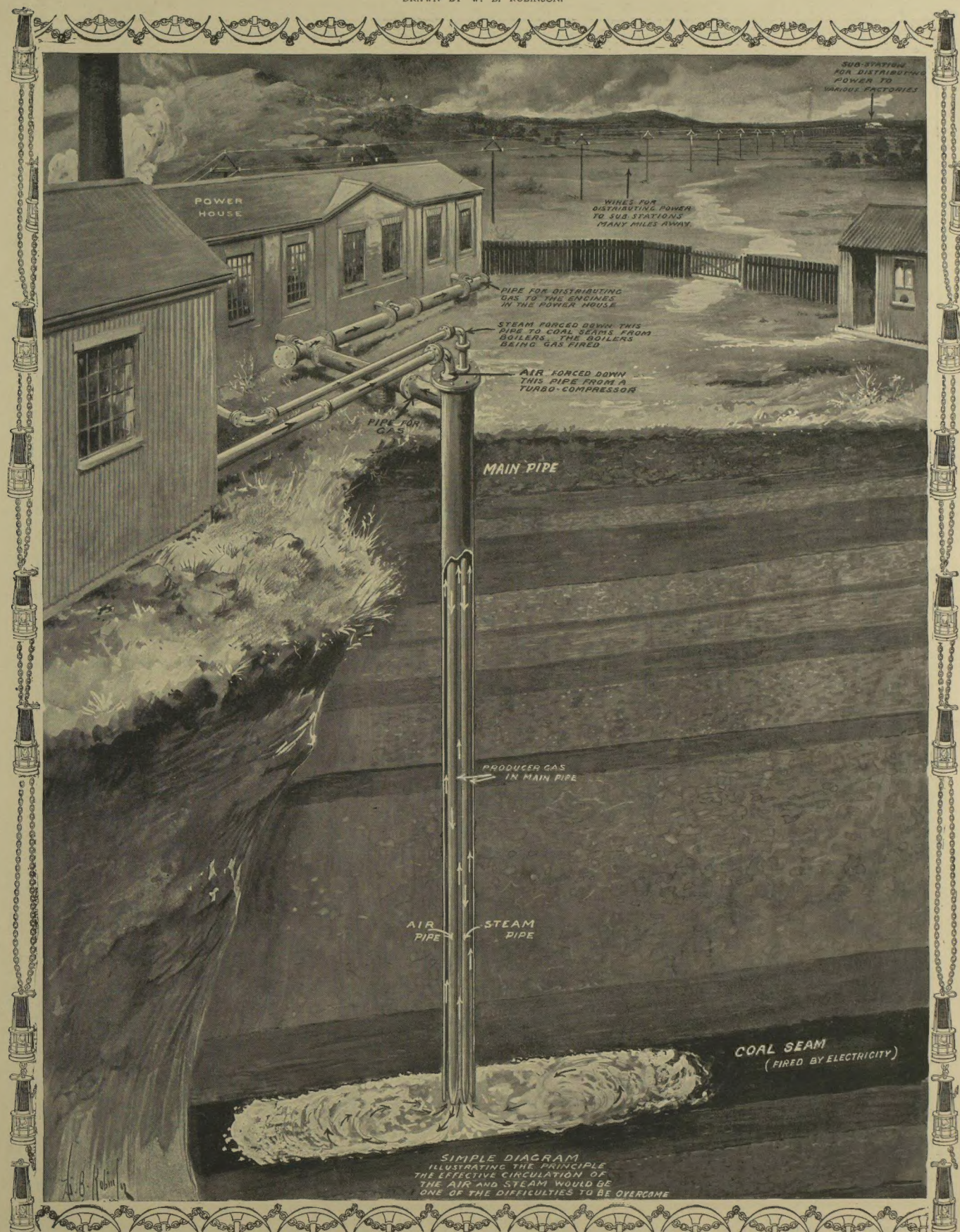
But there are less-evident developments. In a contemporary there appeared a short time ago a prize specimen to which I should like to call attention. One of the "Super-men" writes a long letter about the splendour of Nietzsche and the contemptibility of common things. He says, with entire solemnity, that the entertaining German sophist must not even be compared with other great men of letters. "To suggest for a moment that he ranks with Dickens or Carlyle is absurd." So far, I quite agree. Nietzsche could not have pictured anything like Mrs. Wilfer; he had not the imagination. Nietzsche could not have created anybody like Trabb's boy; he had not the strength. He could not even describe the exaggerated man he did hope for. He certainly could not have described, as Dickens did, a hundred different exaggerated men, who are all too good to hope for. And though I doubt if Carlyle's reputation will remain as universal and unquestioned as Dickens', it is certainly more solid and creative than Nietzsche's. Nietzsche could only hazily describe an imaginary mob which he hated, and had never known. Carlyle (in "The French Revolution") could very vividly describe an actual historical mob that he knew though he had never seen it.

Nietzsche was a great epigrammatist, and as such deserves praise and perusal. But to compare him to Carlyle or Dickens is like comparing a Chinese pyrotechnist to a Greek sculptor or a Venetian painter. Nietzsche was no more capable of making Dick Swiveller walk and talk—than I am. So when the writer above mentioned said that to compare Nietzsche with Dickens or Carlyle was absurd, I thought that he was pointing out the obvious distinction between the fascination of a wild game of logic and the older and stronger fascination of a firm and created thing. What was my astonishment when I found that this writer, seemingly sane and of sufficient education, meant exactly the opposite. He writes, "Both the latter may have done much for the tribe of mediocres for whom they cater. Dickens may have been the cause of many long-needed reforms, but so was Pitt with the Corn Laws. Carlyle is a fine stylist, but instead of bravely facing the fallacy of a hitherto recognised truth, he leaves 'darkness yet more dark.' In certain moods Carlyle offers cheerful comfort, and Dickens supplies a delightful recreation." To young men who talk like this (for only in young men is it to be excused from the last extremes of contempt) I would offer one very simple test and tonic. You cannot surpass the world until you have passed it—that is, passed through it. You cannot be more than Dickens until you can be Dickens. Let him suppose that his life or honour or admission to the Croydon Culture Club (or whatever he really values) were dependent on his writing one page of creative comedy as original and alive as a page of Dickens. Could he do it? I leave the thought to console him in the watches of the night.



## CAN SCIENCE ABOLISH THE COAL-MINER? THE WORLD AS A GAS-RETORT.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



BURNING COAL IN ITS PLACE IN THE DEPTHS OF THE EARTH TO PRODUCE GAS CONVEYED BY PIPE TO ENGINES IN A POWER-HOUSE ON THE SURFACE:

A SIMPLE DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY'S STARTLING SUGGESTION THAT IT MAY BECOME UNNECESSARY TO DIG FOR COAL.

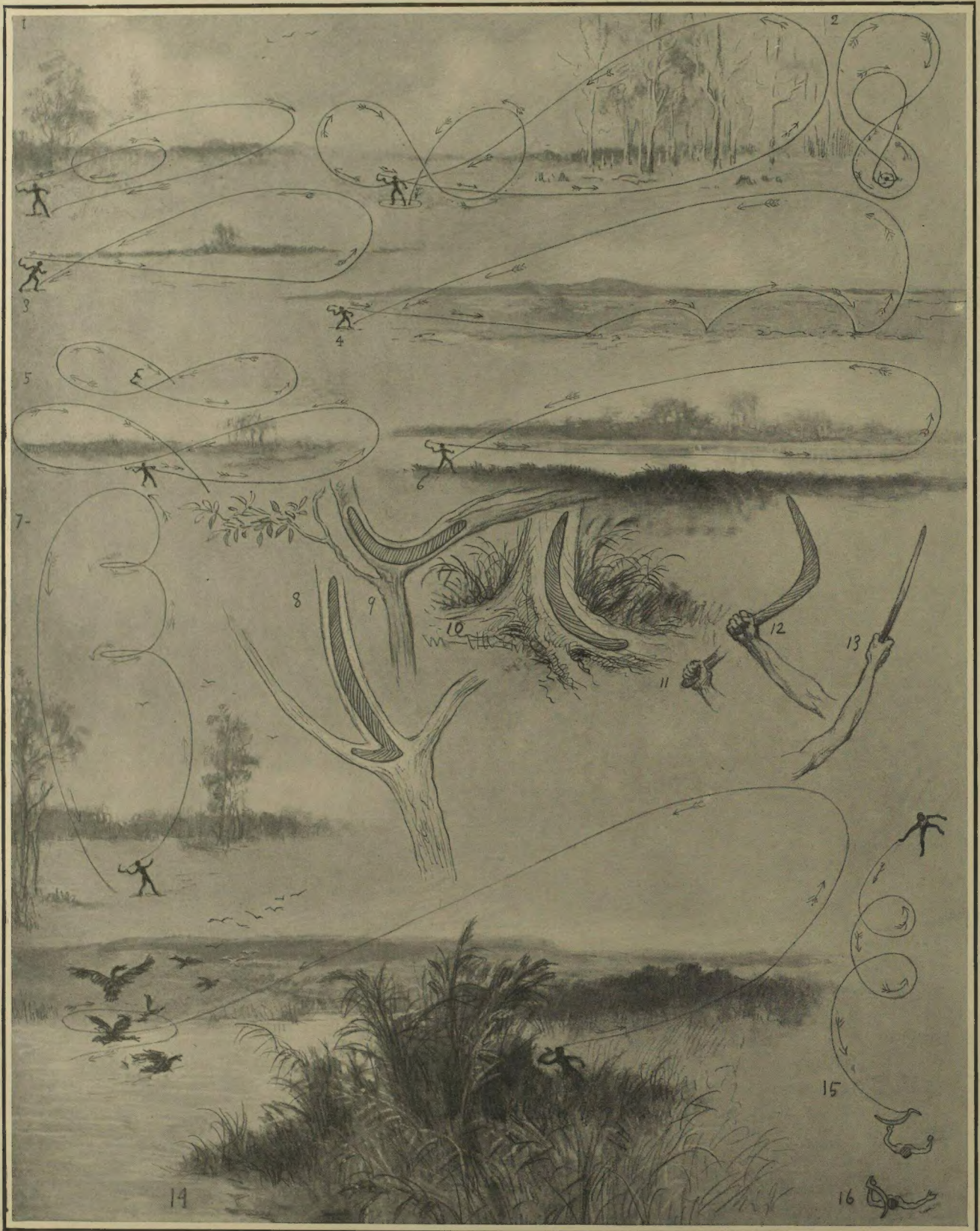
That famous man of science, Sir William Ramsay, President of the British Association, made a startling suggestion when speaking at the inauguration of the International Smoke Abatement Exhibition the other day. Remarking that the object of the Smoke Abatement Society would be much simplified if no coal were burned, he pointed out that the ideal state of things would be to have a gas-retort in the bowels of the earth. "There is absolutely nothing, so far as I can see," he said, "to prevent a bore-hole from being put down until the coal stratum is reached, and concentric tubes being used to set the coal on fire (by electricity) and to blow air down to enable the coal to burn as a preliminary operation. When sufficient heat had been engendered the amount of air sent down might be restricted. Coal with plenty of air gives off carbon di-oxide  $C O_2$ . When half-burned it gives  $C O$ , or

what is called Dowson's gas, which is used for gas-engines. If steam were blown in it would give a mixture of hydrogen and carbonic oxide, or water-gas, which also is frequently used for gas-engines. Bring your gas-engines to the mouth of your pit or bore-hole and produce your power there. You would thus have 30 per cent. of the energy of the coal available as against 15 per cent. available in fuel-engines. That energy might be transformed into electricity at the mouth of the bore-hole, and you could distribute it through the country—wherever you liked. There is nothing new in this. Electricity has been carried 200 miles in California. I myself have seen it carried 80 miles in Mysore in India. In this way you would get electricity available for lighting and heating (including domestic heating), your railways would be worked by electricity, and the only fuel you would require would be oil for ships."



## THE WEAPON REINTRODUCED TO THE KING: BOOMERANG FLIGHTS.

DRAWN BY NORMAN H. HARDY.



1. A BOOMERANG FLIGHT: BY THE CLARENCE RIVER, NEW SOUTH WALES.

2. THE FLIGHT MADE BY THE BOOMERANG OF THE NATIVE SHOWN ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE; BY THE CLARENCE RIVER.

3, 5, AND 7. FLIGHTS IN QUEENSLAND.

4. A BOOMERANG'S RICOCHET FLIGHT IN NORTHERN QUEENSLAND.

6. A FLIGHT; BY THE RICHMOND RIVER, NEW SOUTH WALES.

8. HOW A HOOKED BOOMERANG IS CUT FROM THE TRUNK OF A TREE AND PART OF A BRANCH.

9. HOW A BOOMERANG IS CUT FROM THE NATURAL BEND OF TWO BRANCHES.

10. HOW A BOOMERANG IS CUT FROM THE ROOT OF A TREE.

11. HOW NOT TO HOLD A BOOMERANG—THE END OUTSIDE THE PALM OF THE HAND.

12. HOW TO HOLD A BOOMERANG—THE END IN THE CENTRE OF THE PALM.

13. THE BOOMERANG TURNED SLIGHTLY OUTWARDS, TO GIVE A MORE SUCCESSFUL RETURN WHEN THROWN.

14. A HOOKED BOOMERANG THROWN AT DUCKS IN A CREEK IN NORTH QUEENSLAND.

15 AND 16. A HOOKED BOOMERANG FLIGHT, USELESS DEFENCE, AND A HIT.

On the afternoon of March the 25th the King received Sait Bush Bill, the Australian expert with the boomerang, the stock-whip, and the lasso, at Buckingham Palace, and saw a display of his skill in the Ball Supper Room and in the grounds of the Palace. This fact lends additional value to the extremely interesting diagrams of boomerang flights which are shown on this page, and to the drawing on the page facing. The return boomerang may be regarded nowadays practically as a toy, although it is often used for bringing down birds on the wing. It is cut from a tree-trunk or from branches, shaped

with a stone chisel, and smoothed with flint or glass. Often it is made from green wood; the points are hardened by drying in hot sand or wood-ashes, and the weapon is then held on the ground by the foot and bent to the required shape. In some parts of Northern Queensland the natives throw the boomerang so that one end strikes the ground fifteen to twenty yards away from the thrower's feet, ricochets in a series of whirling bounds, and then returns, as in No. 4. The hook of the hooked boomerang is to catch against the shield or stick used to ward off its blow, swing round it, and strike the man attacked.—

[Continued opposite.



## NOT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE: THE BOOMERANG IN ITS NATIVE LAND.

DRAWN BY NORMAN H. HARDY.



WIELDING THE WEAPON REINTRODUCED TO THE KING BY SALT BUSH BILL: A NATIVE. AT CLARENCE RIVER.  
THROWING THE BOOMERANG, TO MAKE THE FLIGHT ILLUSTRATED IN No. 2 ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.

*Continued.*

—Physical strength is of less value in throwing the boomerang than are judgment and skill. The direction and strength of the wind must be ascertained, for it is almost useless to throw a boomerang in a high wind, more especially as the weapon is thrown against the wind or almost against it. The lighter the breeze the more effective the throw; although a dead calm is unsuitable. With a northerly wind and a right-hand boomerang the thrower would face the east; with a left-hand boomerang, the west. The weapon must be held almost perpendicular, with the flatter side facing the south, and the curve pointed forward. The end of it must

touch the centre of the hand. The aim must be at a point in the air of from forty-five to fifty degrees. The arm must be brought well back, and the throwing movement must be rapid and straight. As the boomerang leaves the hand, a slight upward jerk must be given to the hand, to give the weapon a strong spinning motion. The boomerang reaches the point aimed at, ducks straight into the wind (northward), flies round slightly to the west, passes southward, and then tacks up through the wind northwards, narrowing its circle, and finally dropping close to the thrower.





Photo, Whitlock.

THE NEW MARQUESS OF  
HERTFORD,  
Formerly well known as the Earl of  
Yarmouth.

times. Admiral Limpus entered the training-ship *Britannia* in 1876. He served at Suakin in 1884-5 and in the South African War, after which he was specially promoted Captain.

North Dakota, where Mr. Roosevelt was recently defeated by Senator La Follette in the Presidential primary election, is the first of the United States to make use of the Presidential "primary," as it is called. This primary election allows the voters of a Party to choose a nominee for the Presidency, and elect a delegate to the Convention, by a State-wide vote, instead of in local and State Conventions. The rebuff to Mr. Roosevelt was the more disconcerting as the Western States were regarded as particularly favourable to him. He was once a cowboy in North Dakota.

It will be greatly regretted that Sir Starr Jameson has been compelled by ill-health to intimate his early retirement from the leadership of the Unionist Party in South Africa. "Dr. Jim"—for by that name he will probably be best remembered—has led a strenuous life, and is nearing his sixtieth year, having been born, at Edinburgh, in 1853. He took his medical degrees—M.R.C.S., M.B. and B.S., and M.D.—in London in the 'seventies. Some twenty years later he was administering Rhodesia for the British South Africa Company. Then came the famous "Raid"—and events which are matters of recent history.

Sir Thomas Smartt, who has been mentioned as practically certain to succeed Sir Starr Jameson as Leader of the Unionist Party in South Africa, was, like him, trained for the medical profession. While "Dr. Jim" is a Scot, however, Sir Thomas hails from Ireland. In 1898, in the Sprigg Ministry, he became Colonial Secretary for Cape Colony. Two years later, he was appointed Commissioner of Public Works, and in 1904 he became Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works in the Jameson Ministry.

In Warwickshire, where he had taken a prominent part in the affairs of the county, the late Marquess of Hertford will be much missed. He was a strong Conservative, and, as Lord Yarmouth, after representing Antrim in the Commons, he sat for six years for South Warwickshire. On succeeding, in 1884, he became President of the Stratford-on-Avon Conservative Association. He was also Lord Lieutenant of the County and President of its Territorial. In 1879-80 he was Comptroller of the Household to Queen Victoria. In 1868 he married the Hon. Mary Hood, daughter of Lord Bridport. She died three years ago.

#### PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

SINCE 1910 the post of Naval Adviser to the Turkish Government has been held by Rear-Admiral H. Pigot Williams, but he is now to be succeeded by Rear-Admiral Arthur Henry Limpus, on whom will thus devolve the task of reorganising the Turkish Navy in those threatening



Photo, Russell, Southsea.

REAR-ADMIRAL A. H.  
LIMPUS,  
Who has been Appointed  
to Reorganise the  
Turkish Navy.



Photo, Fleet.

MR. LA FOLLETTE,  
Who Defeated Mr. Roosevelt in the  
Presidential Primary Election in North  
Dakota.

of Yarmouth, has been well known in various capacities. He was born in 1871, and was at one time in the Black



Photo, C.N.

SIR STARR JAMESON,  
Who is about to Resign the Leader-  
ship of the Unionist Party in South  
Africa.



Photo, by the "British Australian."

THE HON. THOMAS MACKENZIE,  
Who Succeeds Sir Joseph Ward (Resigned)  
as Premier of New Zealand.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

SIR THOMAS SMARTT,  
Sir Starr Jameson's most probable  
Successor as Leader of the South  
African Unionists.

Watch. He has since, among other things, tried his fortune as a farmer in Australia, as an actor, a dancer, and a playwright. In 1903 he married Miss Alice Thaw, of Pittsburgh, U.S.A., but, five years later, the marriage was annulled. More recently he produced a musical comedy, "The

subject of produce in London and the United States. Mr. Mackenzie has done much exploration among the lakes and fiords of Otago, on which subject he has published a book. He has led several expeditions in search of lost explorers.

Universal regret was caused among the European residents in Tientsin at the untimely death of Dr. Schreyer, a German physician who was much liked and respected both by them and by the Chinese. He was shot on March 3 by a native policeman, while assisting friends to escape from danger during the pillage of Tientsin by looting soldiery. Dr. Schreyer leaves a wife and two young children, with whose loss the greatest sympathy will be felt.

Lord Holden, formerly and perhaps better known as Sir Angus Holden, succeeded to the baronetcy of his father, the late Sir Isaac Holden, in 1897, and was raised to the Peerage four years ago. He was educated at Wesley College, Sheffield; was for four years Mayor of Bradford; and, as a Liberal, was elected M.P. for the Eastern Division of that city in 1885. From 1892 to 1900 he represented the Buckrose Division of the East Riding. In 1860, the late Peer married Miss Margaret Illingworth, of Bradford, and is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Ernest Illingworth Holden.



Photo, Scholz.

SHOT DURING THE CHINESE MILITARY RIOTS AT TIENTSIN.  
THE LATE DR. SCHREYER, WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

Pigeon House," of which he was at once author, composer, manager, and leading actor, but unfortunately it was not a financial success.

Sir John Compton Lawrance, or, in legal phrase, Mr. Justice Lawrance, who has resigned his post as a Judge of King's Bench after twenty-two years' service, must not be confused with his namesake (but for one letter) of the High Court, Sir Alfred



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

MR. JUSTICE LAW-  
RANCE,  
Who has Resigned his  
Position as a Judge of  
King's Bench.

Tristram Law-  
rence, Sir John,  
who was born in  
1832, is the  
only son of Mr.  
T. M. Law-  
rance, of Duns-  
by Hall, Lincolnshire. He was  
called to the Bar at Lincoln's  
Inn in 1859, and "took silk"  
in 1877. From 1880 to 1890  
he was Recorder of Derby,  
and during the same decade  
M.P. (Conservative) for South  
Lincolnshire. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county.



Photo, Swaine.

THE LATE MR. WILLIE JAMES.  
A well-known Sussex Landowner, who  
was a Friend of King Edward.

Mr. "Willie" James, as he was familiarly called, was one of King Edward's special friends, and often entertained him at West Dean Park, his seat in Sussex, as he also did King George and the King of Spain. Mr. James was a son of Mr. Daniel James, a millionaire merchant, of Beaconsfield, Woolton, and was born in Lancashire in 1854. He was President of the Chichester Unionist Association, a member of the County Council, and a generous supporter of local charities. As a young man he travelled in Africa, Arabia, Afghanistan, and the Arctic. In 1889 he married Miss Evelyn Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of the late Sir Charles Forbes. Mrs. Willie James is known as one of the best amateur actresses in Society.

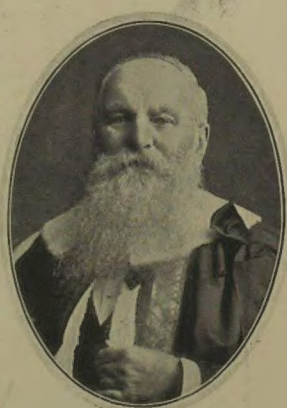
Sir Joseph Ward's successor in the Premiership of New Zealand, Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, has for the last three years been Minister of Agriculture in that Dominion. He was born at Edinburgh in 1854, and was educated at the public schools of Otago, of whose Education Board he afterwards became chairman. He was first elected to the New Zealand Parliament in 1887, and has since represented the Dominion on the Imperial Institute, and on a mission of inquiry into the



Photo, Lafayette.

THE LATE MARQUESS OF HERTFORD,  
Formerly Comptroller of the Household  
to Queen Victoria.

The new Mar-  
quess of Hertford,  
formerly the Earl



Photo, Lafayette.

THE LATE LORD HOLDEN,  
Formerly Mayor of Bradford, a well-  
known Yorkshire Manufacturer.



# NAPOLEON'S ONLY SON COIN - SEEKING FOR THE FRENCH REPUBLIC'S ARMY.

DRAWN BY LÉON FAURET.



THE DUC DE REICHSTADT COLLECTS: MME. SARAH BERNHARDT, AS L'AIGLON, ASKING CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE FRENCH MILITARY AIR FUND DURING AN ENTR'ACTE AT HER THEATRE.

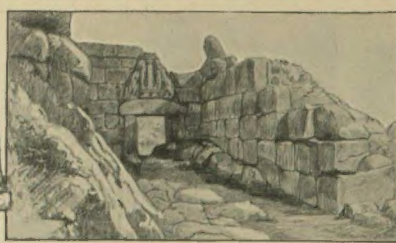
As we remark elsewhere in this issue, the French people, enthusiastic about the fifth arm, are subscribing very willingly and freely to the military air fund of their country, and money is being sought in a number of ways. As is usual on such occasions, the stage is playing an excellent part. During an entr'acte of "L'Aiglon" the other day, for example, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, in her costume as the Duc de Reichstadt, came down into the stalls of her theatre and made a collection from the applauding audience. The famous actress did the same during performances of "La Dame aux Camélias" and "Esther." In other

playhouses, similar methods were adopted with great success. In view of the fact that one of the best known of Frenchwomen is here seen aiding the good cause, it is well to note that the Paris newspapers are discussing the most suitable method for women to salute the colours as they are carried past at the head of the regiment. Amongst numerous suggestions are those that women should raise the right arm over the head, as do Scandinavian women when they salute sailors putting to sea; that they should give the military salute; that they should bow; that they should curtsy; or that they should smile.



## THE REMODELLING OF HISTORY:

## &amp; THE REALISATION OF LEGEND.



XII.—FAMED FOR THE "APHRODITE" OF PRAXITELES: CNIDUS.

COLLECTORS of antiques have always kept Cnidus well in mind. A curious document in the Bodleian Library, which purports to be a marble-hunter's *vade mecum*, drawn up by one Henry Petty, who scoured the Levant on behalf of noble *virtuosi* in the seventeenth century, sets down Cnidus as one of the likeliest spots; and various excavators have pecked at the place, from the Dilettanti in 1812 to an American pair a few months ago; but no one has ever dug it deeply or widely.



ON THE TRIOPIAN ISLAND: A TOWER.

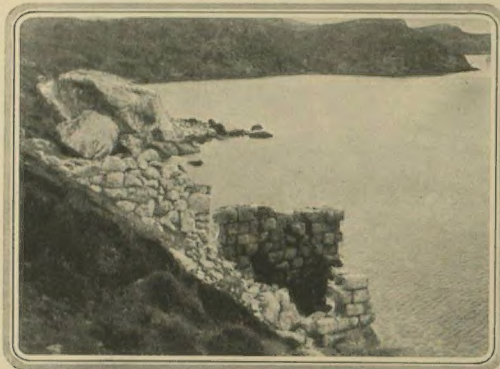
mourning Mother—or, at least, as her head is, for her body is by an inferior hand—it would rank far below another Cnidian statue, were that still preserved for someone's lucky spade. We know the Aphrodite of Praxiteles only from coin types and copies, of which the best is that Vatican figure whose charms a prudish Pope caused to be veiled by metal drapery from the too earnest eye; but we know, too, that some ancient critics (among them Lucian) held the original the most beautiful of all Greek statues in a world which

still knew a hundred masterpieces now lost. Probably that perfect type of feminine nudity was rapt long ago from Cnidus—though why more probably than that the Hermes should have been rapt from Olympia?—but, even so, is it not still well worth any art-lover's while to dig the site of the town which put up at Delphi the "Treasury of the Cnidians" whose beauties the French School at Athens have revealed to our time?

All through the classical Greek age Cnidus was a capital city, the chief of five famous neighbours on the mainland and in Rhodes; and the Dorian Games, which were the bond of the six cities, were held always on the Triopian headland beneath her walls. To dig Cnidus, therefore, would be to follow the best rule of excavators, which is to dig capitals.

It was also a mother city, able to send out colonies of its citizens to the Adriatic and even the western Mediterranean. Its situation secured it wealth from the sea, for it lay just at the southern

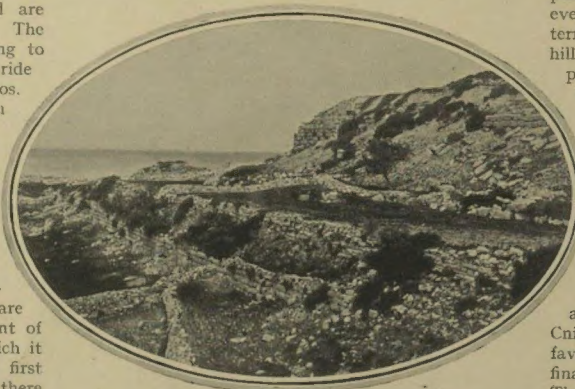
by a causeway, and the strait thus bridged gave the city two bays, one looking westward, one eastward, and both well screened. In the latter, whose old mole still breaks the south-east swell, a modern steamer of much larger tonnage than the average coaster can ride at ease. The site is a good English mile in length, and the walls which enclose it can be followed from sea to sea. The fine Greek masonry is especially well preserved where the fortification runs down to the water on the east, and a terminal tower was built out into the waves: but the oldest parts, constructed



ALWAYS IN THE FOREFRONT OF ASIATIC GREEK HISTORY: CNIDUS—THE TERMINAL TOWER OF THE EASTERN WALL FROM WITHIN THE CITY.

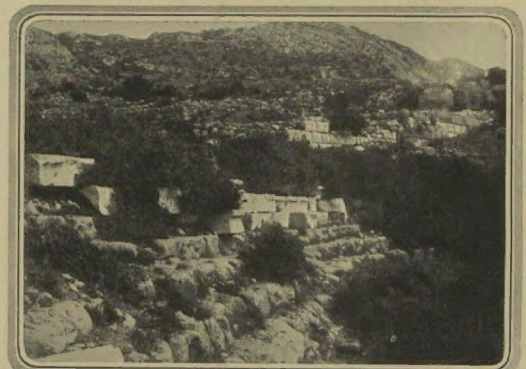
Perhaps the Germans, when they have finished with Miletus, may send Dr. Wiegand to do justice at last to Cnidus with his immense experience and his large resources; perhaps the Americans who have been foiled at Cyrene by the Tripolitan War, and are looking for a fresh field, may anticipate him. The British Athenian School, as it happens, is going to begin excavations this spring within a day's ride of the place—at Datcha, the ancient Akanthos. One could wish it had taken its courage in both hands and gone for the greater city. The great sites demand, of course, more time and money and men; but it is on them that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the great works of art and the great historical records are found.

And Cnidus is a great site on all accounts. Its area is very large as Greek sites go; the scale of the visible remains is big, and the indications of yet bigger things below ground are frequent. The place was always in the forefront of Asiatic Greek history; and treasures of art which it is known to have possessed were of the very first quality. Even what has already been found there by hasty diggers is out of the common. The great marble lion, which is supposed to have commemorated Conon's victory at Cnidus in 394 B.C., is not more remarkable as a historical monument than a work of art. The Cnidian Demeter in our national collection is the finest extant statue which can reasonably be ascribed to the hand of an Asiatic Greek master. But splendid as is that figure of the



CNIDUS: THE CHIEF OF FIVE FAMOUS NEIGHBOURS ON THE MAINLAND AND IN RHODES: THE SITE OF THE MAINLAND CITY, RISING TERRACE ABOVE TERRACE.

angle of Asia Minor in the track of every ship which beat up from the Phœnician and Egyptian seas into the Greek. The Triopian island, which is now Cape Krio, lay so near the mainland that it could be joined



SHOWING SOME MARBLE SEATS IN PLACE: THE THEATRE ON THE MAINLAND AT CNIDUS, "A GREAT SITE ON ALL ACCOUNTS."

in the polygonal fashion, which made for strength, are on the Acropolis of the Triopian island. Here were evidently at once the stronghold and the holy place of Cnidus. The mass of the city needed, however, the larger spaces of the mainland, and climbed terrace above terrace to the summit of a high rocky hill. Its main plan and the situation of many of its public buildings were made out by the Dilettanti expedition and by Newton, and even after years of neglect they can still be traced. The marble facings have been much damaged, partly by the builders of Rhodes, partly by native lime-burners; but even in such an obvious quarry as the Theatre offers, a good deal of the finer material remains in place. There is a rich harvest to be reaped by anyone who can induce the Ottoman Government to expropriate the peasant cultivators, and thereafter will break down their terraced plots and search them systematically from the harbour's edge to the hill-top. Cnidus is, in my opinion, the most promising and favourable Greek site which remains for a well-financed and well-equipped expedition to undertake. There is no modern village, no modern graveyard, to hamper diggers; communications with well-supplied centres—Rhodes, Cos, and Budrum—are easy, and labour could be procured in abundance from both the Triopian peninsula itself and from the isles. Finally, I have seen no lovelier spot than Cnidus on one of the loveliest coasts of the Mediterranean, and I envy from the bottom of my heart anyone privileged to pitch his tent there!

D. G. HOGARTH.



SEEN FROM THE CITY ON THE MAINLAND: THE TRIOPIAN ISLAND—THE SILTED CAUSEWAY AND THE TWO HARBOURS.



## THE BRITISH NAVY'S CHIEF AND A VESSEL OF THE FIRST BRITISH FLEET.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE LONDON MUSEUM FOR THE ROYAL VISIT.



KING GEORGE AND THE ONLY ROMAN BOAT FOUND IN BRITAIN: HIS MAJESTY AND THE QUEEN, DURING THEIR VISIT TO THE LONDON MUSEUM, INSPECTING THE RELIC UNEARTHED IN LONDON ON THE SITE OF THE NEW COUNTY HALL.

As might have been expected, the King, visiting London's own museum at Kensington Palace, found of the very greatest interest the remains of an ancient Roman boat which were discovered, buried under twenty feet of mud, during the excavations on the site of the new County Hall on the southern side of the river, by Westminster Bridge. The craft, which was about fifty feet long and sixteen feet in beam, shows signs of having been destroyed and sunk. Three coins

were found in it mark its date, and indicate that doubtless it was a part of the first British Fleet ever built, that of Carausius. Carausius was a Roman admiral who fitted out a fleet of galleys against Northern pirates, and in 286 A.D. set himself up as Roman Emperor in Britain, ruling for seven years, until he was murdered by Allectus. Only recently the King laid the foundation-stone of the new County Hall near the spot where the boat was found.



# PRIMITIVE PEOPLE IN WHOM THE KING WAS MUCH INTERESTED: LONDONERS OF ANCIENT DAYS SEEN IN KENSINGTON PALACE.

REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE LONDON MUSEUM, BY COURTESY OF THE ARTIST, AND OF MR. GUY LAKING, THE KEEPER.



1. WHEN THE LONDONER WAS A SEMI-ARBOREAL ANIMAL; A MAN OF THE AGE OF WOOD DEFENDING HIMSELF AGAINST A SABRE-TOOTHED TIGER.

2. THE PALEOLITHIC PREDECESSOR OF THE MAN-IN-THE-STREET OF TODAY; A CAVE MAN OF THE EARLY STONE AGE AND HIS WEAPONS.

3. FIGHTING THE GREAT BEAST WHOSE REMAINS DETERMINE THE AGE OF THEIR REMAINS; EARLY STONE-AGE HUNTERS AND A MAMMOTH.

4. THE LONDONER OF THE EARLY STONE AGE; THE PALEOLITHIC HUNTER RETURNING FROM THE CHASE WITH HIS "BAG."

5. A CIVILISATION WHICH KNEW THE BOW AND ARROW AND VARIOUS OTHER "ADVANCED" IMPLEMENTS; A MAN IN THE LATER STONE AGE.

6. THE FIRST LONDONERS TO BE ARTIFICERS IN METALS; MAN IN ENGLAND IN THE PREHISTORIC BRONZE AGE.

7. THE PARTING CUP; A DOMESTIC SCENE IN ENGLAND DURING THE EARLY IRON AGE.

8. WHEN ROMAN CIVILISATION CAME TO ENGLAND; ROMAN OFFICERS ON DUTY BY THE RIVER-SIDE.

A feature of the London Museum at Kensington Palace is a series of drawings by Mr. Forestier, whose work is so familiar to readers of this paper, which show the Londoner of ancient days from the semi-arboreal man of the Age of Wood to the man of the time in which Roman arms brought Roman civilisation into this country. Mr. Forestier, it will be remembered, has done numerous subjects of a like nature for "The Illustrated London News." Looking at the illustration which is the

first on this Double-page, the King, pointing to the sabre-toothed tiger, asked whether remains of that creature had been found in London. Mr. Laking was able to assure him that they had, and that all the pictures have an accurate archaeological basis, their details having been mostly provided by objects actually in the Museum. Later, the King honoured Mr. Forestier by congratulating him upon his work. Mr. Forestier's drawing of the King at the Museum is published in this issue.





A Winter Holiday in Portugal.

Captain G. Granville Baker is anxious that his volume, "A Winter Holiday in Portugal" (Stanley Paul), should be considered simply as the record of a holiday-maker, and the reader will do well to gratify his wish. This is no systematic survey of Portugal, but an amalgam of history, legend, description of scenery and travelling experience in a country where holiday-making entails no effort and all the conditions minister to the spirit of recreation. Captain Baker is happy in being able to press his pencil as well as his pen into our service. Thus while he asks your company in the text for a ramble through Evora—the classic name for the seat of the Archbishop of the Southern See of Portugal, as it is for that of the Archbishop of York—he also presents you with a clever drawing of the Roman temple and the Cathedral, the two fanes which attract the tourist to the city. Or another little drawing of a column in the church of Belem, or Bethlehem, reminds us how Vasco da Gama and his captains kept vigil there the night before they sailed away on the voyage that brought him undying fame. It is in Lisbon that the painter-author lingers longest, of course. Lisbon is a city of business, but still more of pleasure. There is not in it the hurry and bustle of more Northern capitals. Its special "types" are indicative of a leisurely life: the fish-girls (with an ancestry which



WHERE DOM AFFONSO V. WAS MARRIED: OBIDOS CASTLE—THE KEEP.

"Here wedding bells rang out a merry peal when Dom Affonso V. . . married his first cousin, Isabel, daughter of Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, Regent of the Realm."

From "A Winter Holiday in Portugal."

derives from Phœnicia, says tradition) who execute their graceful contredance in the market, the men who shepherd live turkeys through the streets for sale from door to door, and the peripatetic cows and goats that are milked on the doorsteps. For amusement there is the bull-fight, but that comes only into the summer programme, and in winter its place is taken by the gossip of the café, the drive or stroll round the Avenida da Liberdade, or obstructive lounging in the shop-doors of the Rua Aurea or the Rocio. One must, as has been said, leave the choice of route and interest to the author on holiday. He is a lively and discriminating cicerone.

#### The Harvest of a War.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

More than a quarter of a century has passed since the fall of Mandalay, and the present generation has almost forgotten the "subalterns' war," which for seven years flickered and smouldered through a land of jungle and morass, of densely wooded mountain and tangled glen reeking with malaria, where Captains and Lieutenants led flying columns in a country which Sir George White described as "one



A PORTUGUESE TOWN OF THE SAME NAME AS THE SEE OF YORK: A NOBLEMAN'S HOUSE AT EVORA. "Of the names the Romans gave the city—Eboræ, Liberalitas-Julia, the former survives, and it is interesting to note that Ebor is the classic name for this, the seat of the Archbishop of the Southern See of Portugal, as Ebor, the same name, is for that of the Archbishopric of York." From "A Winter Holiday in Portugal."



BUILT IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY: THE INTERIOR OF THE KEEP OF EVORAMONTE. "Evoramonte . . . is a huge old castle, standing on a hill. . . . The vaulted interior of the keep is particularly interesting, with its squat fluted pillars, and glimpses of the glorious panorama through narrow windows."

#### "A WINTER HOLIDAY IN PORTUGAL."

BY CAPTAIN B. GRANVILLE BAKER.

The Illustrations are Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co.

vast military obstacle," and Political Officers many of them little more than lads, governed provinces and made and unmade

part of which he, as Chief Commissioner of Burma, was responsible for the settlement of the country. After King Thebaw's downfall his army broke up under many guerilla leaders, and for years terrorised Upper Burma by a system of brigandage and blackmail which have few parallels in modern history. The Burman as a rule is peaceful, gentle and well-behaved, but he is capable when roused of the most cold-blooded savagery; and, though the author does not dwell unnecessarily on horrors, the instances which he gives of tortures and atrocities inflicted by the bandit chiefs and their ruffianly followers on the unhappy peasantry read like the worst excesses of the mediæval *condottieri*. The problem which the Chief Commissioner had to face was no easy one. Besides restoring order and putting down the guerillas in Burma proper, he found himself obliged to bring under control many wild border tribes, Chins, Kachins, Shans, and Karens, over whom the kings of Burma had held a shadowy suzerainty, and throughout the whole country tribal warfare had to be suppressed, and districts laid waste with fire and sword by contending factions or murderous banditti had to be nursed back to prosperity. When Sir Charles Crosthwaite took over the government, Upper Burma was held by more than 20,000 regular troops. Sir Charles raised a strong force of military police, who in a few years were able to take the place of



BEGUN BY GUALDIM PAES, KNIGHT TEMPLAR. IN 1160: THE CASTLE OF THOMAR.

"Those walls and that stout keep, begun on March 1st, 1160, by Gualdim Paes, Master of the Order of Knights Templar, resisted all assaults delivered by the Moors."

From "A Winter Holiday in Portugal."



WHERE THE INQUISITION CONDEMNED TWENTY THOUSAND MEN AND WOMEN: EVORA—THE ROMAN TEMPLE AND THE CATHEDRAL.

"Two ancient fanes, one ruined, the other still serving its original purpose, stand near each other. . . . The Cathedral dates back to the twelfth century. . . . Infinitely more beautiful is the other fane, a Roman temple. . . . Close by stands the Palace of the Inquisition. . . . The Holy Office at Evora condemned to death no less than 20,000 men and women."—(From "A Winter Holiday in Portugal.")

ruling chiefs. Sir Charles Crosthwaite, in "The Pacification of Burma" (Edward Arnold) tells the story of those stirring times, during the greater

most of the soldiers, and organised civil police for the ordinary work of detection and prevention of crime. By this means he not only reduced expenditure, but gave every district officer a sufficient force at his disposal to put down lawlessness in his district without having to call on the army for help. At the same time, the author pays a high tribute to the troops who assisted in the pacification, officers and men, British and native, and it is pleasing to hear that the Burmans often begged that the troops should not be removed, as they were so well liked by the people. Sir Charles's wide and varied experiences of governing native races make his opinions of real value, and his views on many matters, such as, for instance, the introduction of English legal formalities among primitive peoples, the opium question, and the vexatious and unnecessary asking of questions in Parliament, might be read with advantage by many persons whose insular ignorance leads them to imagine that they know more about the problems of Empire than the men on the spot. The early administration of Upper Burma was severely criticised, but the present peace and prosperity of the country show how excellent a foundation was laid by Sir Charles Crosthwaite and his able subordinates.



## CAM v. ISIS ON THE THAMES: THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CREWS BY SPORT AND GENERAL; OF THE CREWS ON THE RIVER BY L.N.A.



## THE OXFORD CREW.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. F. A. H. PITMAN (ETON AND NEW COLLEGE),<br>Bow.  | 6. H. F. R. WIGGINS (ETON AND NEW COLLEGE),<br>Six.          |
| 2. C. L. TINNE (ETON AND UNIVERSITY), TWO.          | 7. C. W. B. LITTLEJOHN (VICTORIA AND NEW<br>COLLEGE), SEVEN. |
| 3. L. G. WORMALD (ETON AND MAGDALEN),<br>THREE.     | 8. H. B. WELLS (WINCHESTER AND MAGDALEN),<br>COX.            |
| 4. E. D. HORSFALL (ETON AND MAGDALEN), FOUR.        | 9. R. C. BOURNE (ETON AND NEW COLLEGE),<br>STROKE.           |
| 5. A. H. M. WEDDERBURN (ETON AND BALLIOL),<br>FIVE. |  |

The Thames above Oxford is also known as the Isis, and that name has likewise been adopted as the title of the well-known Oxford undergraduate weekly magazine. In a sense, therefore, we may appropriately describe the annual struggle of the rival boats from Putney to Mortlake as one between Cam and Isis on the Thames. The race fixed for March 30 brought the number of contests up to sixty-nine, Oxford having previously won thirty-seven to Cambridge's thirty.

## THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. R. W. M. ARBUTHNOT (ETON AND THIRD<br>TRINITY), Bow.                        | 5. J. H. GOLDSMITH (ROSSALL AND JESUS), FIVE.            |
| 2. D. C. COLLINS (WELLINGTON COLLEGE, NEW<br>ZEALAND, AND FIRST TRINITY), TWO. | 6. R. LE BLANC SMITH (ETON AND THIRD TRINITY),<br>SIX.   |
| 3. H. M. HAYLAND (WELLINGTON AND PEMBROKE),<br>THREE.                          | 7. L. S. LLOYD (ETON AND THIRD TRINITY), SEVEN.          |
| 4. R. S. SHOVE (UPPINGHAM AND FIRST TRINITY),<br>FOUR.                         | 8. C. A. SKINNER (DURBAN HIGH SCHOOL AND<br>JESUS), COX. |
|  | 9. S. E. SWANN (RUGBY AND TRINITY HALL),<br>STROKE.      |

while one race—that of 1877—was a dead-heat. Last year Oxford won by 2½ lengths, in the record time of 18 min. 29 sec. This was the third time a victorious Oxford crew had been stroked by R. C. Bourne, once more the Oxford stroke in this year's race. We may add that the upper set of portraits given above, and numbered 1 to 9, shows the Oxford crew; the lower set, similarly numbered, the Cambridge crew.



## SCIENCE AND

THE DISCOVERY OF -  
- THE PENDULUM -HONOURED BY SWEDISH ANTHROPOLOGISTS  
AND GEOGRAPHERS: SIR JOHN MURRAY,  
K.C.B., F.R.S.

Sir John Murray, the eminent naturalist, has been awarded by the Swedish Anthropological and Geographical Society of Stockholm its highest distinction, the Vega Medal, which is to be handed to him by the King of Sweden on April 24.

Photograph by Lafayette, Dublin.

in respect of their acting as Nature's scavengers, and assisting even in the developments of commerce and industry. The pathogenic, or disease-producing species, though numerous, stand in a minority when compared with those microbes which are of innocent nature. But, beyond the recognition of such facts, few persons, save those professionally interested, are aware that within our bodies there exists a normal population of microbes, certain members of which appear to exercise certain functions in the course of digestive action. It is true that in the digestive tube, which includes mouth, gullet, stomach and intestine, we are able to classify a regular bacterial "flora," often characteristic of a special portion of the alimentary canal. At birth it is certain the infant's digestive system is free from microbic tenants. One bacillus, the *B. bifidus*, is found even in breast-fed children. It is a harmless microbe entirely; but in bottle-fed infants the number and species of germ-visitants are markedly increased. This is in accordance with expectation, for milk itself forms a notoriously prolific breeding-ground for microbes of many kinds. Science is somewhat sceptical regarding the utility of our digestive flora. It is admitted that in grass-eating animals certain bacilli serve to digest cellulose, which forms the tougher part of plant-cells. The necessity of a germ-population in the digestive system has been questioned by reason of experimentation,

SCIENCE  
JOTTINGS.OUR GERM-  
POPULATION.

It is a matter of general knowledge that among the multitude of microbes by which we are encompassed, many species are harmless to us, and many useful enough

which shows that if guinea-pigs born in an aseptic chamber were made to breathe filtered air, and were fed on sterilised milk, no germs could be detected in their digestive system. We may, perhaps, reasonably suppose that all microbes are intruders on the animal domain, but that, having gained access thereto, they behave themselves variously according to their lights.

Bacteriologists tell us that what happens to the tough cellulose in the cow or sheep, in respect of its solution by microbic aid, also occurs in man to a certain extent. But in the intestine itself we harbour a microbic flora such as is responsible, when it grows wild, for much digestive discomfort. Readers will remember the opinions of Metchnikoff, who, maintaining that the over-growth of the *Bacillus coli*, a

microbe found in everybody's digestive tract, caused premature old age, advised a modification of diet, and the drinking of sour milk by way of exterminating the intestinal population. He advocated the use of a Bulgarian bacillus, which

## NATURAL HISTORY

GALILEO WATCHING -  
THE SWINGING LAMP -  
IN PISA CATHEDRAL -A PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO HIM IN HONOUR  
OF HIS SEMI-JUBILEE: PROFESSOR ROBERT  
WALLACE, F.R.S.E., F.L.S.

Professor Wallace, who has held the chair of Agriculture and Rural Economy in the University of Edinburgh since 1885, was recently presented, by past and present students, with his portrait (reproduced above) by Mr. G. Fiddes Watt, A.R.S.A.

Photograph by W. Crooke.

is a potent and lusty microbe, capable of living in an acid solution of even ten per cent. strength. So vigorous is this Bulgarian bacillus that it routs out all lesser microbic fry; and so it was believed to clear the intestine of the overplus of the *coli* bacillus. But the latter is ever with us; it does us no harm, apparently—for that matter it may discharge some useful duty or other—and the sour-milk treatment, like many another much-belauded panacea, has practically disappeared from the list of modern cures.

A far more pertinent question, however, looms in view here, when we inquire whether or not microbes we deem harmless under ordinary circumstances may not, when their environment is altered, evolve disease-producing qualities. For example, while nothing definite has been proved, it has been suggested that the harmless *B. coli*—innocuous in the digestive system—may, when transferred to some outside medium, say sewage, evolve the form and qualities of the typhoid bacillus. It has been held possible that another virulent microbe, found in cases of food-poisoning, may only be another phase of the *coli*-transformation. All three live in the intestine, and all three may only be varieties of one species. Such a feature would be perfectly consistent with what is liable to happen in higher plant life.

ANDREW WILSON.



Photo. Boyer.

PROVING THAT VERTEBRATES, NORMALLY RICH IN BACILLI, CAN LIVE DEVOIDED OF THOSE ORGANISMS: STERILISING FOWLS' EGGS A DAY BEFORE THE CHICKS WERE DUE TO HATCH OUT IN THE SPECIAL MICROBE-FREE APPARATUS DEvised BY DR. COHENDY, OF THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

One side of the apparatus has been removed to show the operation.

PROVING THAT BACILLI ARE NOT NECESSARY TO THE LIFE OF VERTEBRATES: SOME REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS IN STERILISATION BY DR. COHENDY, OF THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

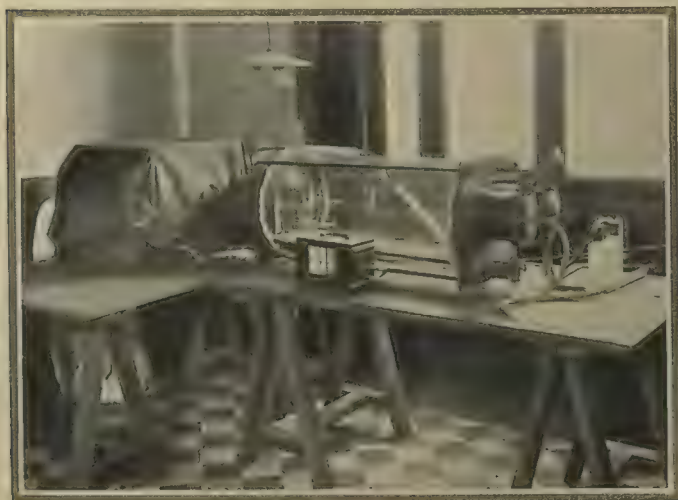


Photo. Boyer.

INTRODUCING THE STERILISED EGGS INTO THE BACILLI-FREE APPARATUS.

Dr. Cohendy, of the Pasteur Institute, has demonstrated that it is possible for vertebrates, normally rich in bacilli, to live devoided of these organisms. He used chickens for his experiments. The doctor has constructed for the purpose the special apparatus illustrated. The openings of this are closed with cotton wool, and there is a hermetically sealed outside jacket of metal. The whole affair can be completely sterilised. Three fowls' eggs were sterilised a day before the chicks were due, and placed in a bronze incubator which was set into the already sterilised apparatus. After the chicks were hatched out, they were able to walk about inside the glass part of the device. The air, the fresh water, the sand, and the food for the chicks were all rendered free from bacilli. In all other respects, the conditions of the chicks' life were as nearly normal as possible. The chicks were kept sterilised for six weeks, and remained at least as vigorous as others living under the customary conditions which were kept close by for purposes of comparison. Then the chicks were removed from the apparatus, and permitted to live the usual existence. Within twenty-four hours their organs were immediately invaded by innumerable bacilli, but they suffered no ill-effects.



Photo. Boyer.

THE CHICKS IN THE GLASS SECTION OF THE BACILLI-FREE APPARATUS.



# THE BATTLE OF THE ANTLER - SHEDDING: A COMBAT WITH THE FEET.

TELEPHOTOGRAPHS BY J. G. RUSSELL, DINGWALL.



A FOREST JOUST: RED DEER FIGHTING WITH THE FORE FEET.

Mr. Russell writes to us: As every student of the red deer knows, the stag sheds his horns annually. Deprived of his usual weapons, but otherwise in good heart and condition, he rather enjoys lording it over his weaker brethren, and his fore feet are then his weapons of offence and defence. The clang of the shin-bones, as they strike shin-bones, for all the world like a couple of warriors having a claymore bout, rings over the hills and dales for long distances. At two periods of the year only do stags resort to this method of warfare—at the

shedding of the horns and again during the period at which the fresh horn is in a soft or "green" state. The "hummel" stag of the pictures is a stag who has cast his horns. His antlered opponent, being at a disadvantage (the feet offering a longer reach than the horns), has to fight in the same fashion. It is no playful bout, but a battle as keenly fought as any "forest joust" with the horns, the combatants in which have been found, with antlers interlocked, dead but not disgraced.



PROVIDERS OF SPORT WHICH HAS CHANGED BUT LITTLE SINCE GUNS AND RIFLES, BULLETS AND VILLAINOUS SALTPETRE  
FIRST MADE THEIR APPEARANCE ON THE HILLS.



INNOCENT OF THE COMING OF THE STALKER: RED DEER IN THE HIGHLANDS—FROM A TELEPHOTOGRAPH.

Mr. Augustus Grimble, writing in the "Encyclopædia of Sport," says of deerstalking: "This sport, as now carried on in the Scottish Highlands, is one that has changed but little since guns and rifles, bullets and villainous saltpetre first made their appearance on the hills: the weapons themselves have been improved, and have been coupled with the later advent of the telescope or spyglass; but these are the only alterations that have taken place in the manner of carrying on the sport." This photograph, like others in this Issue, is a result of much patient stalking with a camera fitted with a telephoto lens, in place of a rifle.

TELEPHOTOGRAPH BY J. G. RUSSELL, DINGWALL.



## "BROUGHT DOWN" BY A TELEPHOTO LENS: A MONARCH OF THE GLEN.

TELEPHOTOGRAPH BY J. G. RUSSELL, DINGWALL.



### A RESULT OF BLOODLESS STALKING: A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A RED DEER.

The photograph here given is a result, as are the others dealing with the same subject, of many years' study of the red deer and its habits, and much patient stalking with a camera with a telephoto lens in place of a rifle. Mr. J. G. Russell, who has made a speciality of the work, tells us that in securing his pictures he experienced all the pleasures which accrue to the stalker, without, of course, the actual shooting. The specimen illustrated is very fine. It may be stated, perhaps, that the deer's antlers consist, when fully developed, of a main

stem, or "beam," which carries one or more branches or "tynes." The antler, which is produced for the first time in the deer's second year, is then a "beam" only; in the following year a "brow tyne" is developed; a year later still there comes a second branch, or "tres-tyne," which is directed forward and has place above the "brow tyne," the hinder portion of the "beam" constituting the "royal." If the antler develops further it is by the branching of these "tynes." The "royal tyne" is most likely to become sub-divided.



## THE RETURN OF THE RETIRED LEADER: A MINIMUM WAGE BILL INTERLUDE.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I., OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE.



CHEERED BY THE OPPOSITION AND BY GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS ALIKE: MR. BALFOUR ENTERING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO TAKE HIS SEAT, NEXT TO MR. BONAR LAW, BEFORE MOVING THE REJECTION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE BILL.

Mr. Balfour's return to the House of Commons was made the occasion of a considerable demonstration by the members of the Opposition, the party he led so brilliantly for so long, and, in a less degree, by followers of the Government. So soon as the ex-leader entered from

behind the Speaker's chair, there was a cheer of welcome, in which both his political friends and his political foes joined. To make his speech, Mr. Balfour stood in his old place at the table, in front of the dispatch-box.



# THE SHADOW WHICH HANGS OVER THE FIGHTING-MEN OF THE WORLD: THE COMING OF THE FIFTH ARM.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



## BENEATH THE WINGS OF THE FLYING-MACHINE: THE HOVERING "HUMAN BIRD."

The remarkably rapid progress made in the construction of aeroplanes, and the proof afforded by the Italo-Turkish War that flying-machines are a necessity of the modern army, have rekindled the public interest in aviation, which died down a little after the airman had ceased to be a sort of circus performer in the eyes of the man in the street, and so almost too familiar an object to call for comment. In all countries the case for the monoplane and the biplane is being argued, and in no country more than in France, where enthusiasm in the fifth arm is such that the French people are, so to speak, tumbling over one another in their desire to swell the great national subscription on behalf of the military air fund. France, in a word, sees the shadow of the flying-machine hanging over her soldiers, and is determined that they shall be at least as perfectly equipped in this respect as the fighting-men of any other nation. Meantime, there is a curious development across the Channel, where a military order, consequent upon the recent fatal accident to Lieutenant Seville, at Pau, temporarily forbids service men to make ascents in monoplanes. Examination

## WHICH BRINGS IN ITS WAKE TERROR, DESTRUCTION, AND KNOWLEDGE.

of the Lieutenant's machine proved, says the aeronautical correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," that "one of the wings collapsed, not from pressure of the air on the under surface or against the front . . . but actually from pressure of the air on the top surface of the wings. . . . With a few exceptions, monoplane wings are not designed to withstand very powerful strains tending to fold them downwards; attention is almost concentrated on so staying them that they will not break upwards. . . . Investigation will probably show that some monoplanes are perfectly safe in this respect. . . . In the meantime, the French military authorities have acted wisely in issuing the prohibition. The danger obviously does not affect biplanes." The eagerness with which the flying-machine is regarded has its obvious causes, for the "human bird" brings in its wake terror of the aerial bomb, destruction, and a knowledge of movements which must make many a change in tactics necessary in any campaign in which "the fifth arm" plays a prominent part.



# TO SUPPORT THE FLYING "CAVALRY": A GERMAN "OFFENSIVE" AIR-SHIP.

PHOTOGRAPH BY SCHERL.



A UNIT OF THE ARTILLERY OF THE AIR: A DIRIGIBLE UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN ITS SHED.

There have been so many disasters to dirigibles, especially in Germany, and so much progress has been made with the smaller monoplanes and biplanes, that many people have come to think that the lighter-than-air flying-machine has had its day and passed from practical use in a blaze of burning envelopes and a maze of twisted framework. This is not the case. The German air-fleet is to consist definitely, says Mr. Wise, in the "Daily Mail," of two branches—"cavalry" aeroplanes and "artillery" air-ships—with respectively the scouting and offensive functions which those designations imply. . . . In point of stamina, speed, manipulation,

and carrying capacity—for passengers, fuel, and ammunition—old difficulties have been overcome and new possibilities discovered . . . Without desire to make any English flesh creep . . . it may be stated that any one of several German air-ships already in existence could now, thanks to improvements effected since September 1911, easily cross the North Sea and rain explosives on Portsmouth . . . The most modern German vessels maintain a speed of forty-five miles an hour without difficulty in a calm. Against a thirty-mile-an-hour wind they travel 25 miles an hour . . . [and can] continue on their way for 24 consecutive hours."

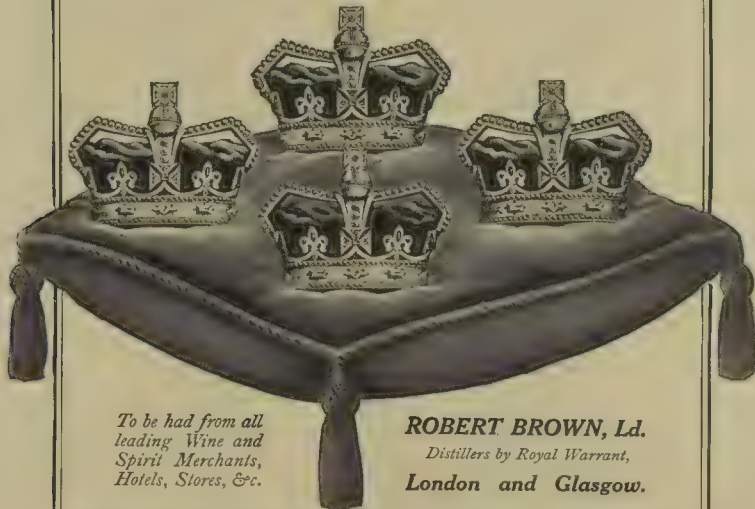


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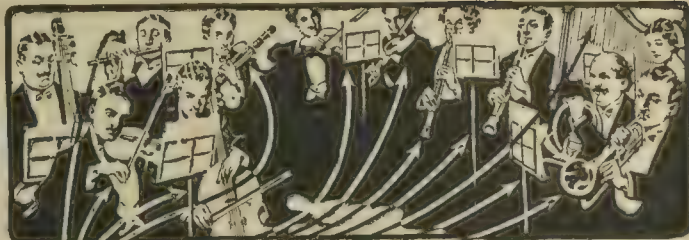
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## At the Sign

## of St. Paul's

The inhabitants of St. Paul's Church are much troubled by robbers and others.



Photo. Russell.

MR. J. B. ATLAY.

Whose "Life of the Right Rev. Ernest Roland Wilberforce" (first Bishop of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and afterwards Bishop of Chichester) was recently published by Messrs. Smith, Elder.

Why does the artist draw so badly? He is supposed to be designing from a "memory-picture," as little children are supposed to do. A child's drawing of a man is reproduced. He first draws something like a beehive, detached. Now, surely the child had a clearer and more detailed memory of a "bowler" hat than *that*; and the Athenian's memory-picture



playing nine pins at unreasonable hours." From a printed notice dated May 27<sup>th</sup> 1831.

## ANDREW LANG ON "NATURE IN GREEK ART" AND "THEMIS."

THE reader who takes up a book bearing on back and front the title "Nature in Greek Art," may expect it to deal with what we call "nature," mainly landscape, in the art of Greece. Now, the Greeks were apt to "cut" landscape in their art; they could not but do so in sculpture of every sort; vases did not afford room or the right sort of material for landscape "nature," and if they painted landscapes, these have perished, except for wall-paintings at Pompeii.

The book, translated by Mr. Fothergill from the German of Mr. Loewy, is, in its full title, "The Rendering of Nature in Greek Art," and "nature" does not mean valleys and skies, sea and hills, and so forth, but things in nature, mainly forms of men and animals. How did the Greeks treat them, at first? Very badly, you will say, if you look at Figures 3, 4, 5. These are copied from large vases, first found in a cemetery at Athens, outside the Dipylon gate; hence the objects are called Dipylon ware, though they are discovered in other places.

I suppose that these ugly designs were executed between 800 and 700 B.C., and they show us the apparently hopeless imbecility of Athenian art, which, in three hundred years, was to blossom into the works which enchant the world. The artist meant to draw a warrior driving a two-horse chariot. He gave him a head more like a nondescript bird's than a man's. Beneath that came a queer shield, deeply scooped out at the sides, and presenting most surface where surface was least needed. The arrows that could not have hit the man must have been stuck all over this target. Beneath came a pair of spindle-shanks from the knee downwards. The man is not standing in the long box that does duty for a chariot, but apparently on the upper rim of one side, which is impossible. The artist knew that the man had two legs, and he never thought of hiding his knowledge by placing them within the chariot. Two skeleton arms are attached to the reins; the body of



A TYPICAL OBSTACLE ENCOUNTERED IN THE PROCESS OF PACIFYING BURMA: THE OUTER BAMBOO STOCKADE OF A BURMESE FRONTIER VILLAGE.

Describing one such village captured by a small British force, Sir Charles Crosthwaite writes: "On the steep bank on which the village stood strong fortifications and entrenchments . . . had been built; trees had been felled and thrown across, and the road covered with bamboo spikes. . . . Twenty-one men could not surround the village, but they rushed it."

From "The Pacification of Burma."

of a man's head could not show him a bird's head, with the eyes full, in profile! Then the child draws an oval, broadside on, with two round dots, a straight line, and a slanting cross-line at the extremity of the place where the chin ought to be. He adds a

## THE PACIFICATION OF BURMA.

BY SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE, K.C.S.I.  
Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy  
of the Publisher, Mr. Edward Arnold.  
(SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.)

neck, and an egg-shaped object, with two straight lines produced from the base, and two others (arms) from the place whereabouts the hips ought to be. Surely it is impossible that any memory-picture of the child, if he has any, should show a man like that! The hands, a pair of five scratches (he remembers five fingers), touch the ground. My private impression is that neither the child nor the early Athenian drew, nor tried to draw, from a memory-picture. Each copied what he had seen done by other children, or other early Athenians. These have become, to the child and the Athenian, types of men, horses, and so forth. So we are driven back to

ask why the artists who fixed the types drew in so crude a fashion. They seem to me to have said to themselves, "These designs can be recognised for

men and horses, because they cannot be meant for anything else; this is the easiest way, so here goes!"

Then look at a drawing by a native of New Guinea, of a man carrying a great turtle on his back, doing and laughing. It is, one may say, quite correctly drawn; full of life, too, though the arms are too long, and the legs below the knees are too short. This New Guinea man remembers things as they are infinitely better than did the early Greek. By 600 B.C. the Greeks were not drawing so well as the New Guinea artist, as you may see in an Athenian picture (Figure 6).

In Miss Harrison's "Themis," of which I spoke last week, you may see (p. 77) a Dipylian man, doing what? No mortal but Miss Harrison could have guessed! She tells us about the Athenian All Souls' Days, and of their Agathodæmon, or good dæmon, to whom they poured out a little of the new wine before drinking it, at their Feast of All Souls, which was the reverse of melancholy. His shape was that of a serpent surrounded by poppy-heads and ears of corn, as we see him on a coin of the benevolent Nero. On the other side is the head of Nero, with an inscription to the effect that he is "the good dæmon of the whole habitable world." The whole Roman world soon changed its mind on that point, but the good dæmon continued to appear as a serpent on coins. Though the serpent has a bad name as the tempter of Eve, we remember the brazen serpent raised by the Israelites in the wilderness, and wonder why this most unpleasant of land animals has been thought so lucky and divine by so many peoples. Savages much lower in the scale than the Zulus take no respectful interest in serpents, as far as I know, but kill them and eat them.

The ideas of the Greeks about twins were the reverse of savage, luckily for the little strangers. "Twins all over the world," says Miss Harrison, quoting another writer, "are gods of all manner of increase; they can make rain, they cause the dew to fall." Hercules was one of a pair of twins. But "all over the world," or, at least, in many parts of



WITH NECKS ELONGATED BY RINGS OF BRASS; SOME PADAUNG LADIES. "Padaung women have a peculiar custom of wearing a series of brass rings round their necks. The result of this, in time, is to extend the length of the neck to an astonishing degree. The rings round their knees prevent them from kneeling."

From "The Pacification of Burma."

the horse is a thin bar; you only see one body of two horses, and the necks and legs are monstrously long and emaciated. The two wheels are set side by side.



IN THE COUNTRY OF THE CHINS: A CHIN "ZU" DRINK.

"Along the west of the Upper Burma districts of the Upper and the Lower Chindwin, of Pakokku, and of Mibu, lies a wild region of hills, inhabited by semi-savage tribes known to us as Chins."

From "The Pacification of Burma."

the savage world, twins are looked on, I know not why, as awful young offenders, and one is killed, or both are killed. The Greeks were more good-natured.





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## ART NOTES.

THE old stained glass at the Fine Art Society's rooms is, of its very nature, immediately, instantaneously, delightful. Of pictures now being shown, only Girtin's water-colour lower down in the street of shows is half so quick to reach the sense and satisfy it. Stained glass is as swift and simple as light itself; as easy to understand as sunsets. The "Salisbury Grisaille" (No. 1), made up of a greenish-white ground of cross-hatching and foliage, may be compared to a quiet sea on a colourless evening; the narrow bands of richest colour cutting through the greenish-white are like the unexpected bounty of colour behind breaking clouds. This piece is catalogued as belonging to circa 1220.

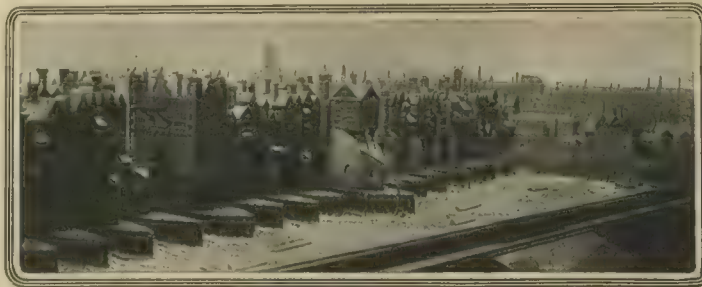
To a date some two hundred years later is ascribed the interesting "Decorated Panel" showing a figure, probably St. Agatha's, holding in beautifully drawn hands the long yellow pincers that were the instruments of her torture. Her body, which was mutilated in the flesh, has suffered also in this representation, and it is difficult to follow all its details. But its leaved outlines are intact; she is a saint who, if she may no longer keep her church place between the sky and a

positions that its beauty availed nothing. Now that there is scope for its proper display, it must be remembered as being better than most things for the national collections.

Few of Agnew's forty-five annual exhibitions of water-colours can have been more admirable than the one about to close. Girtin's "The White House," a drawing in ten

it is a drawing for which Mr. E. V. Lucas writes letters to the *Times*. That it is a duplicate proves that at the time of its making the artist could keep the peace only by making a replica. The White House itself is but a flaw of whitewash on the banks of the river; it is nothing in the eyes of the householder or the agent. Its foundations are on mud, but Girtin has shored it up for ever on his paper.

I speak of it, despite its skies, as a picture of a house, because that allows a comparison with Turner's large "Hafod, Cardiganshire," hanging next to it. Here is a pretentious, flimsy, Gothic mansion, shown forth in all its length, so many inches to the acre. The mountains politely keep it in countenance, the clouds crown it, the subservient trees frame it. Here Turner uses the terms of the auctioneer: he who had been admitted into Nature's workshops, who knew the crags and the torrents, and had watched the piled architecture of the skies, was content to please a patron with a servile portrait of a "country place." Other Turners in this same collection put stress upon such lapses in his ambition. The "Pembroke Castle, Wales: Thunderstorm approaching," is a fine example of the rather dull but beautiful period of browns and blues. The flat-fish on the beach are typical of this manner; they are access-



Photo, G.P.P.

AS IT WAS BEFORE THE GREAT FIRE: A MODEL OF OLD LONDON BRIDGE IN 1630, SHOWN TO THE KING AND QUEEN AT THE LONDON MUSEUM.

Among the exhibits seen by the King and Queen when they visited the new London Museum at Kensington Palace on March 21 were the relics and models of Old London in the Annex. Our photograph of the model of old London Bridge shows the eastern side. The ornamented building towards the left in the photograph is Nonsuch House, which had a drawbridge. At the northern end of the bridge (on the right in the photograph) is St. Magnus' Church.



Photo, G.P.P.

WHEN CHARING CROSS WAS A VILLAGE: A MODEL SHOWING ITS APPEARANCE IN 1630.

Behind the Cross, in the centre of Whitehall, is the pillory, with boys jeering at the occupant. Among the prisoners punished there was Titus Oates. In the left background is Westminster Hall. In Elizabeth's time Charing Cross was a village between London and Westminster. The cross was set up by Edward I. in memory of Queen Eleanor.

congregation, should be given to the Museum. Much fine glass is at South Kensington, but hitherto it has been seen, or not seen, in such unlovely and impossible

thousand, tames and stales its companions, but they are worthy things in themselves, for all that. The Girtin is a drawing for which a Chestertonian hero would wage wars;



Photo, G.P.P.

WHEN ST. PAUL'S HAD THE TALLEST SPIRE IN THE WORLD: A MODEL OF THE FLEET RIVER.

The landing stage on the left is Blackfriars Stairs; on the right is Baynard's Castle, built by Ralph Baynard, who came over with the Conqueror. In the background is old St. Paul's. Its wooden spire, then the tallest in the world, was struck by lightning in 1561, and burnt down to the stonework.

ories to the scene, and much more desirable than the "desirable mansion." Extraordinarily beautiful is the "Colchester Castle." E. M.

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## LADIES' PAGE.

QUEEN MARY'S love of order has caused the issue of renewed instructions to secure uniformity in the Court dress of ladies. Queen Victoria was somewhat of a martinet on the point, but the last Sovereigns were much less stringent. Now every lady entering the Presence is to have a train precisely three yards long from the waist, and exactly fifty-four inches wide at the end. Four-yard trains from the shoulders were frequently worn in the last reign, especially when constructed in the fragile fabrics, lace mounted on chiffon, and the like; and the rather absurd present French fashions in trains, the fish-tail, the point, and the half-square half-point, that have been recently in vogue in Paris and in our own ball-rooms, made their appearance last year at Court. Henceforth, sober uniformity in length and shape must rule with undivided sway. The feathers in the hair are to be placed slightly to the left, with the centre one higher than the other two; and every other point in the attire has received an equal, almost military, precision of attention.

The newest fabrics for Court gowns are beautifully woven brocades through which a quantity of glittering metal thread has been deftly woven with the silken foundation; filmy tissue, both plain and shot, is mingled with many of the new transparent materials, while the long trains are veiled with jewel-embroidered net. Gold and coloured jewel-embroideries were very much in evidence after the first Court, which was a very quiet one on account of the Royal Family being in mourning for the late Duke of Fife, all the royal ladies wearing unrelieved black.

Her Majesty's beautiful complexion showed up to advantage with her black broché satin gown, relieved only by the ribbon of the Garter and its Orders crossing a stomacher encrusted with diamonds, in the centre of which shone the famous Koh-i-Noor, while on her beautiful hair was worn a magnificent all-round diamond crown. The King wore the uniform of a Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards, which suits his Majesty admirably.

A well-known Countess looked radiantly lovely in a white satin dress veiled with black chiffon, over which she wore a scarf of beautiful Limerick lace veiled with amethyst chiffon, while her train was made of a beautiful shade of amethyst embroidered with pearls and amethysts. Another great lady wore a gown of apricot satin veiled with chiffon caught up with roses. A fichu of old lace trimmed the bodice, the train of blue and gold brocade trimmed with cord and tassels.

The frocks designed and worn by the débutantes made them look very quaint and dainty, the fashionable grenadine being veiled with tulle, while pearls and crystals besprinkled the tulle-trimmed corsages and sleeves. White roses, lilies of the valley, snowdrops, anemones, and lilac were used for their dress trimmings.



A SMART AFTERNOON DRESS.

This is of *crêpe-de-Chine* in the new panier style, trimmed with lace and black velvet bows.

A large London club recently appointed a special committee to consider the question of the rise in the price of provisions; and one of the points brought out by that investigation bears on a change of our domestic habits in the last half-century as affecting expense. The expert on meat supply called in by the club committee proved to them that by the joints being carved with the greatest possible care and skill, one-fourth of the cost of the meat might be saved, without diminishing the members' portions. Now, for as long as most of us can remember, the carving and helping have been done by the servants at the sideboard in all homes with any pretensions to live in comfort; and who can doubt that it is greatly to the advantage of the host and hostess to have the dinner served thus, instead of themselves carving at table and helping everybody? But who can doubt, too, that the personal carving of the master and mistress of the house would tend to economy? The practice of allowing the servants to carve is quite a modern bit of luxury. Up to the middle of the Victorian era, it was practically the universal custom to "see your dinner" on the table, and to be helped to it by the heads of the household in person. Lady Dorothy Nevill, in her amusing "Recollections," says that her father and mother, the Earl and Countess of Orford, always carved for the family, and as there were many of them, they were terrified of asking for a second helping, as their parents would then not be able to get any dinner while it was hot. An even more illustrious example, if you will: Lady Blomfield records that when she was Georgie Liddell, Queen Victoria's Maid-of-Honour, and accompanied her royal mistress to Eu to visit King Louis Philippe, she saw the King and Queen of the French themselves carve for the whole great company at table. Two centuries earlier, Lady Mary Montagu tells how she, as a girl, took lessons in carving, just as she did in music; and there is a poem by Dean Swift beginning—

"Conversation is but carving:

Carve for all, yourself is starving;

And that each may have his due

Let your neighbour carve for you."

Quite possibly, enforced economy is about to revive this ancient practice amongst the upper classes; of course, "father's" carving has never "gone out" in homes of modest pretensions.

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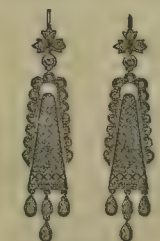
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MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT AND MILK in Powder Form.

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**TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, OR CHOCOLATE.**

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**NO COOKING REQUIRED.**

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An excellent Pick-me-up in the morning.

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Corrects Insomnia taken hot just before retiring.

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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Jan. 21, 1898) of LORD WANDSWORTH, of 10, Gt. Stanhope Street, who died on Feb. 10, is proved by Benjamin Thomas Lindsay Thomson and William Maples, the value of the real and personal estate amounting to £1,555,984. The testator gives his freehold property, debentures and shares in Anglo-American Brewery Companies, and the contents of his town house and stables, to his life-long friend B. T. L. Thomson, and his stock and debentures in English water companies to his wife, Esther Florence Thomson; £3000 for the permanent benefit of the 4th V.B. East Surrey Regt., of which he was Lieutenant-Colonel; £5000 to the Home for Aged Jewish Poor; £5000 to the Boleynbroke Hospital, Wandsworth Common; £10,000 for Medical Research, to be used as his friend, and doctor, Sir William Bennett, shall decide best; £1000 each to the London Hospital and St. George's Hospital; £500 to the Brompton Cancer Hospital; and legacies to servants. The residue of the property he leaves to trustees to build, found, and endow an Orphan Institution to be called Lord Wandsworth's Orphanage, for children who have lost both parents by death, no child to be under five years or more than twelve when admitted. The benefits are to include, food, clothing, and medical care, and may be extended to payment of apprenticeship fees, scholarships, and the gift of sums at starting in an occupation. In the selection of orphans preference is to be given to the children of agricultural labourers and children who were born and brought up or whose parents reside within the North-Western Parliamentary Division of Suffolk, for which he was at one time M.P. The trustees are to have the widest discretion as to details.

The will (dated Jan. 17, 1911) of MR. LEOPOLD STERN, of Crowborough House, Crowborough, Sussex, who died on Feb. 13, is proved by Miss Alice Stern, daughter, the value of the property being £76,948. He gives £24,000 in trust for his daughter-in-law Lillias Stern for life or widowhood, and then for his grandsons, John Edward Stern and Leopold Stern; £100 to his coachman; and the residue to his daughter Alice.

The following important wills have been proved—  
Lady Henrietta Augusta Mostyn, Gloddaeth, Llandudno £160,275  
Mr. William Haigh North, Wellwood, Chellow Down, Bradford £148,031  
Mr. Thomas Francis Wood, Old Nunthorpe, York £12,013  
Sir Henry Oakley, 37, Chester Terrace, N.W. £30,889

## CHESS.

A PERRY (Dublin).—No collection of problems from this column has been published. We have not a file handy to refer to Nos. 1 and 2, but it is not at all unlikely errors were frequent at that stage of problem composition. They are plentiful enough even now. With regard to your problem, after 1. K to K 5th, White can proceed by 2. Kt to B 3rd or Kt to K 3rd, which is a fatal defect.

PH. LEUZER (Hanover) and L. SCHULZ (Vienna).—There have been many problems constructed with the same idea, however far-fetched it may seem. Still, the move is a perfectly legitimate one, the pieces being where they are. It is equally difficult to prove either King or Rook has moved, as to prove they have not; indeed, the latter alternative has the presumption of position in its favour.

J. LESLIE LAIDLAW (Edinburgh).—In your last contribution, if Black play 1. K takes Kt at K 5th, then either 2. P takes P or 2. B to Q 6th is equally effective in leading to mate. We shall be glad to see this problem amended.

E. G. H. B. (Hounslow).—Your amended position is still too full of duals to permit our accepting it.  
E. P. V. (Hereford).—Your problem is correct, but not problematic enough. It is too easy.

C. M. S. (Barnesley).—Another solution by 1. Q to Kt 5th (ch), etc.

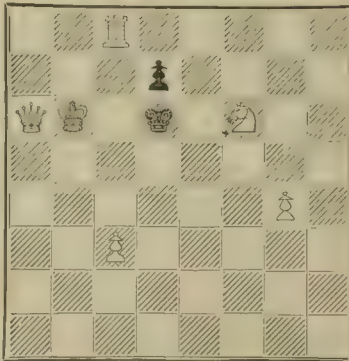
N. H. GREENWAY (San Francisco).—Very sorry, but we fear there is another solution by 1. Kt to B 4th, etc.

G. P. D. (Damascus).—Your last problem is rather too weak. The first move is so obvious and powerful.

C. SCHREINER. The problem, with key-move R to K and, has another solution by 1. Q to B 4th; and the other, after 1. K to R 4th, has a fatal dual by 2. Q to B 6th or 2. Q to B 4th. Let us have them again in amended form.

PROBLEM No. 3541.—By H. MAXWELL PRIDBAUX.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3530 received from N. H. Greenway (San Francisco); of No. 3532 from S. W. Myers, Ph.D. (California) and E. Hanstein (Natal); of No. 3533 from J. W. Beatty (Toronto), C. Barretto (Madrid), J. Murray (Quebec), Henry A. Sells (Denver, U.S.A.), and Charles Willing (Philadelphia); of No. 3536 from Theo. Marzials, Charles Willing, C. Field Junior (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.), Henry A. Sells, J. W. Beatty, J. Murray, and C. Barretto; of No. 3537 from Mark Dawson (Horsforth), John Isaacson (Liverpool), Belt Eurr (Budapest), J. B. Camara (Madeira), J. C. Gemmell (Campbelltown), A. Mauritus (Coburg), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), and Theo. Marzials; of No. 3538 from Mark Dawson, W. Best (Dorchester), Captain Challice, Ph. Leizer (Hanover), T. Truscott (Forest Gate), and J. Leslie Laidlaw (Edinburgh).  
CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3530 received from H. S. Brandreth (San Remo), L. Schulz (Vienna), J. Cohen (Berlin), T. Fowler, R. S. Nichols (Walsley), E. J. Winter-Wood (Paignton), J. Green (Boulogne), G. Stillingleet Johnson (Cobham), J. Leslie Laidlaw, T. E. Way (Ealing), Mark Dawson, J. Deering (Wicklow), W. Lillie (Marple), J. C. Slackhouse (Torquay), F. K. Gittins (Himingham), Rev. J. Christie (Keddie), E. P. V. (Hereford), J. F. G. Pietersen (Kingswinford), F. Saavedra (Glasgow), K. Womersley (Canterbury), J. Churcher (Southampton), Horatio Baxter (Tayport), W. C. D. Smith (Northampton), F. W. Atchinson (Crowthorne), F. W. Young (Sharnbrook), J. E. Elliott (Forest Gate), A. W. Hamilton Gell (Winslade), James Gaubie (Belfast), and Captain Challice.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3538.—By G. P. D.

WHITE.

1. Q to Kt 6th

2. Q to B 6th (ch)

3. Q to Q 6th (ch)

BLACK.

K to B 4th

K takes Kt

If Black play 1. P to B 8th (ch), 2. Kt to B 7th; if 1. Kt moves, 2. K takes Kt; if 2. K to K 4th, 3. Kt to B 7th (ch); and if 1. B moves, then 2. Q to B 6th (ch), etc.

This month's list of "His Master's Voice" new records issued by the Gramophone Company, contains many attractive numbers. Special attention is drawn to Record No. 09255, "The Conundrum." It gives three songs and one band piece, but there is no knowing which it may select, so that it affords good opportunities for amusing speculation. A separate list contains records from "The Eternal Waltz," and "Gems from the Pantomimes."

For spending Easter on the Continent the Great Eastern Railway Company's Hook of Holland route offers exceptional facilities. Passengers leaving London in the evening, and the Northern and Midland counties in the afternoon, arrive at the chief Dutch cities the following morning. From the Hook of Holland through carriages and restaurant-cars run to Cologne, Bâle, and Berlin. Special tickets at reduced fares will be issued for Brussels. Tickets dated in advance can be obtained at Liverpool Street. The Danish Royal Mail steamers of the Forenede Line of Copenhagen will leave Harwich for Esbjerg (on the West Coast of Denmark) on April 3 and 6; returning on the 9th and 10th. The General Steam Navigation Company's steamers will leave Harwich for Hamburg on April 3 and 6, returning on the 6th and 10th.

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**In Catarrhal, Chest, and Lung Complaints.**

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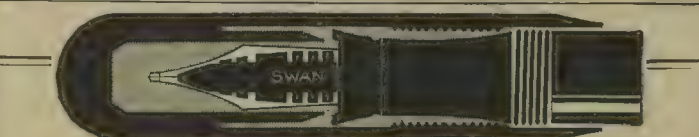
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# "SWAN SAFETY"

## Hinde's

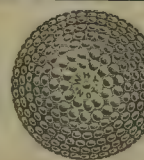
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## HAIR TROUBLES

Their Causes, and Curative Treatment.

It is certain that the Health and Condition of the Hair organisms are exactly shown in the Colour, Texture, Structure, and Nutrition of the Hair Shafts. If your hair is falling excessively, or Losing Colour, send some combings, for free diagnosis and advice, to **PROFESSOR HARLEY PARKER, 117, St. George's Road, Belgravia, London, S.W.**



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"STANDARD" (floats) ...

If your Professional does not stock it, write to us.  
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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

## The American Invasion.

Two years ago there was much head-shaking and prognostication of evil times to come for the British motor industry, because of the American "invasion" which was then looming on the horizon. We were to have cars from across the Atlantic dumped on our shores to be sold at

industry, but there is not the slightest doubt but that it has to some extent cut into the business of selling the home product, and, unless I am very much mistaken, it will make greater and more serious inroads before long. For it must be remembered that America produces good cars as well as bad ones, and while we have nothing at all to fear ultimately from the latter, in the case of the former the rule holds good that there is always room for a "class" car, no matter where it has its origin. However, I am not greatly concerned at the moment with the possible effect of the increasing import of American cars on the home trade. Rather would I say a word of warning to the possible purchaser of the Transatlantic production. There are some cars now being offered to the British motorist which are distinctly fine cars, and there are others which are quite passably good and are excellent value for the money which must be paid for their acquisition. On the other hand, there are a few that are rankly bad and would be dear at any price. For obvious reasons, it is quite impossible for me to enter into a name-classification of the sheep and the goats, but I do advise the possible purchaser to tread warily in the matter of the unknown American car which is offered by agencies of whom no one

hold words in British motordom; and some have come to us with real reputations from the other side. These may be purchased without fear, for they carry the guarantees of responsible and straight-dealing traders. But where the car is unknown and unbacked, there the utmost caution should be observed; and where the potential buyer is unlearned in motor lore, the services of a competent consultant should be secured. His fee

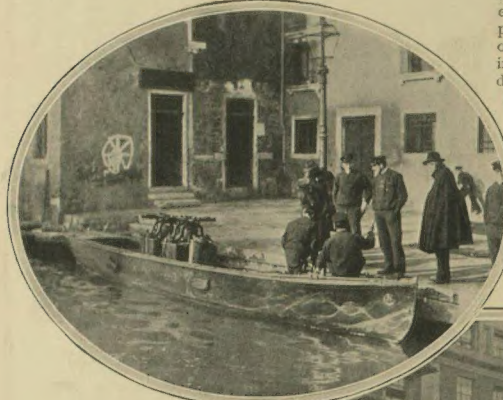


Photo. Lupat.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE CITY OF WATER-WAYS: A MOTOR-BOAT FIRE-ENGINE OF THE VENICE FIRE BRIGADE.

In Venice, where canals largely take the place of roads, the fire-brigade service has naturally to be adapted to the peculiar conditions. The motor-boat shown in our photograph is a recent addition to the service.

scrap-iron prices; they would in six months absolutely kill the market for the home product, and there was nothing for the British and Continental manufacturer but bankruptcy in the immediate offing. Well, the American invasion has materialised, and still our own people seem to manage to make both ends meet. Hardly a day passes but the automobile chronicles note the opening of yet another American agency, but still we live. At the same time, it will not do for our manufacturers to be unduly optimistic with regard to the future outlook. The invasion has so far not done any visible harm to our own



WHERE THE COAL STRIKE HAS PROVED A BOON: A FLEET OF DAIMLERS IN MARYLEBONE.

The motor-car industry is not among those that have suffered through the Coal Strike, for the curtailment of train services gave a great impetus to the letting of cars on hire. London garages have been flooded with orders, especially that of the Daimler Company at 78, Marylebone Lane, W., where a fleet of over a hundred luxurious cars is kept ready for hire. The Company has not only supplied cars for local work, but in several instances for journeys to the North of England.

ever heard until the day before yesterday. Some there are which have stood the test of years of use in England; others are being handled by firms whose names are house-



Photo. Dreblow.

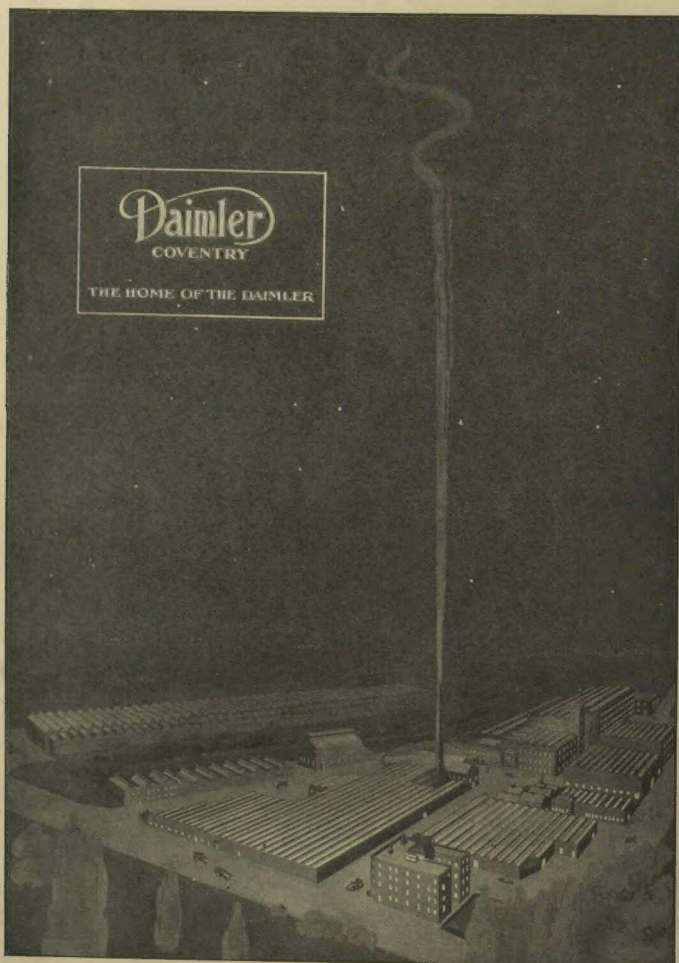
THE LATEST GERMAN LIGHTSHIP FOR THE NORTH SEA: THE "ELBE I." The "Elbe I," the new lightship which has just been stationed in the North Sea, was built by Messrs. Nüske, of Stettin. She is 45 metres (about 146 ft.) in length. Besides fog-signals, she is fitted with a wireless installation and submarine signalling apparatus. Electricity is supplied by powerful Sulzer-Diesel motors, which are convertible and give the ship a speed of nine knots.

will probably be money very well invested.

The most pressing and serious question which

confronts the motorist at the moment is undoubtedly that of the unprecedentedly high price of petrol. Only yesterday in a small country town I was asked no less a price than two shillings a gallon for the vital fluid, which is a higher figure than the transport-workers' strike of a few months ago. I asked the dealer what he meant by demanding so outrageous a price,

(Continued overleaf.)



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Cars  
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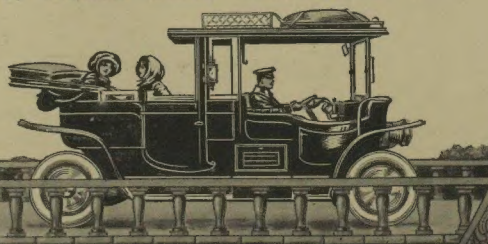
appreciate the luxurious comfort and the smooth running of the N.E.C. Motor Carriage. The body of the car is swung between (not over) the axles, thus completely eliminating vibration and road shock. The Littlewood model (illustrated below) has been aptly termed the Motor Car de Luxe. It is designed by G. F. Mort, and has the very latest improvements.

Read the Opinions of satisfied owners:

"I consider it quite the most comfortable car I have ever been in."  
"The comfort and quietness are extraordinary." "As near perfection as possible."

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and arrange for  
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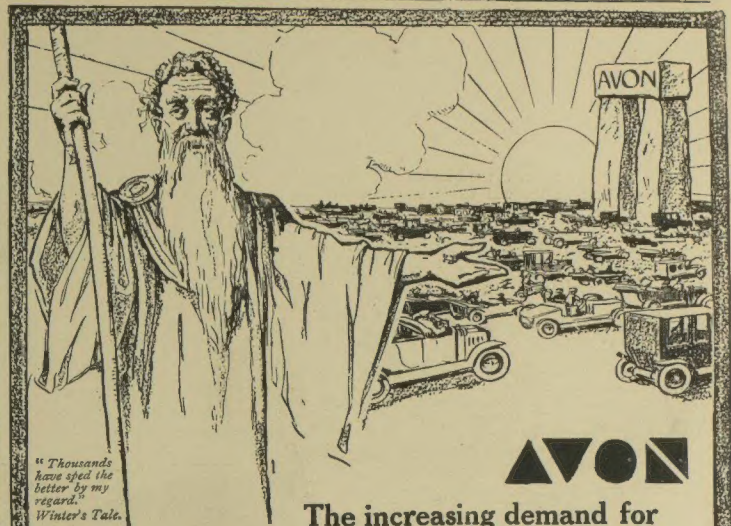




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"Thousands  
 have sped the  
 better by my  
 regard."  
 Winter's Tale.

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They tread the road with the purest Para rubber, so generously applied and skilfully vulcanised that the underlying fabric is protected against wet and wear to the fullest limit of tyre life.

Tyre merit is more than skin deep. The tread, important enough, is only the complexion of the tyre. Its endurance and resilience depend largely upon its stout fabric carcass—which in AVONS consists of ample plies of the strongest Egyptian cotton-duck.

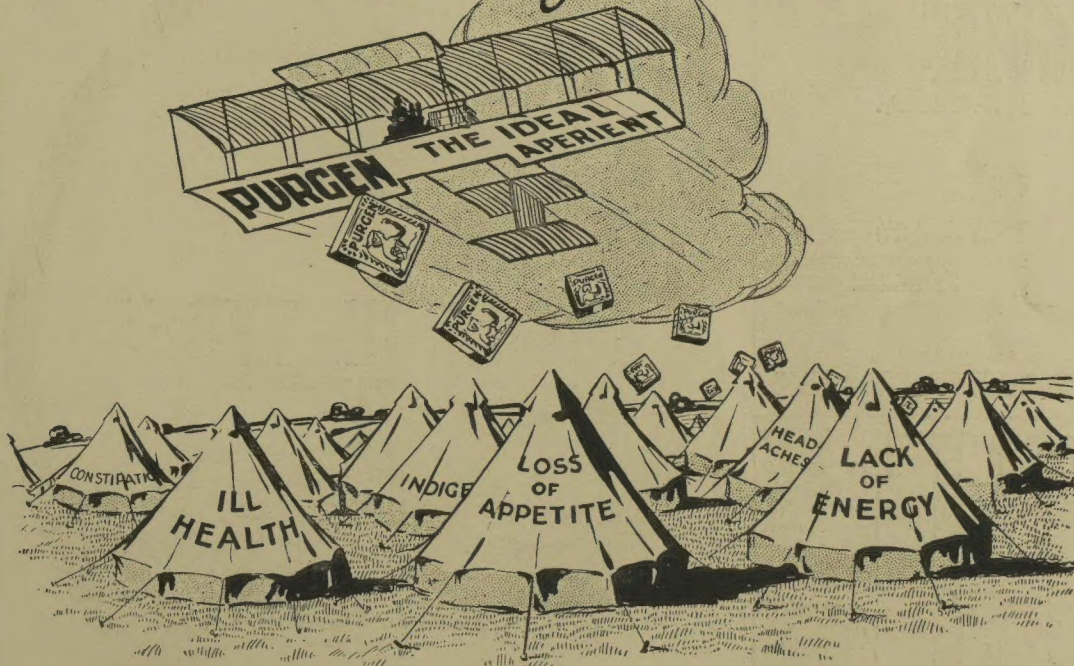


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AVON TYRES are true born Britons in manufacture and constitution alike.

**THE AVON INDIA RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,**  
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**CHERRY WHISKY**  
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 This Cherry Whisky  
 is made with the finest  
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 Scotch Malt Whisky.



Continued]

but he convinced me that the trouble lay with the petroleum companies. One aspect of the matter does not seem to appeal to the trusts which control our fuel supplies, and that is that this artificial inflation of the price of the prime necessity for motoring will inevitably have the effect of giving the whole progress of the movement a decided set-back. With the cost of almost every commodity of life tending ever upwards, the man of moderate income will have to retrench in some direction, and, as luxuries are always the first to be dispensed with, what is more natural than for him to find that he can, after all, do without the car he had intended to purchase? So that in the end the trusts will find themselves more or less hoist with their own petard.

One thing which is good will inevitably come of it all, and that is a closer study of the possibilities of a fuel other than petroleum spirit. Already I hear of at least two practicable paraffin carburettors which are likely to come on

turn its attention to the modification of the conditions under which alcohol is produced.

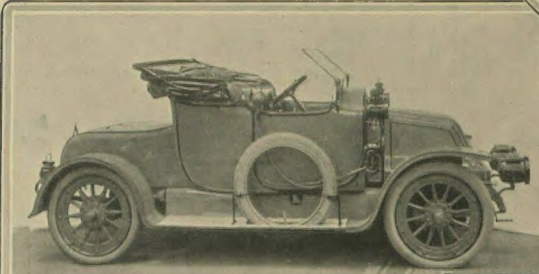
The 11-h.p. Humber.

My last road test was of the 11-h.p. Humber, the latest of the Humber models appealing to the motorist of moderate requirements. This little car, with its four-cylinder motor of 68 by 120 millimetres bore and stroke, strikes me as being a singularly able vehicle of its power. It is fast on the level, good on hills, and is an easy car to drive—quite a lady's vehicle, in fact. By that I do not mean that it is of the milk-and-water variety, but simply that its ease of control, the manner in which it holds the road, and its steadiness on greasy surfaces make it an ideal little car for a lady to handle. In the wretched weather that prevailed while the car was under my hands, I did not go far afield, but all the same I gave it a good trying-out, with results that were eminently satisfactory. Well designed and as well constructed, this latest



UNDER TEST BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS": THE NEWEST 11-H.P. HUMBER.

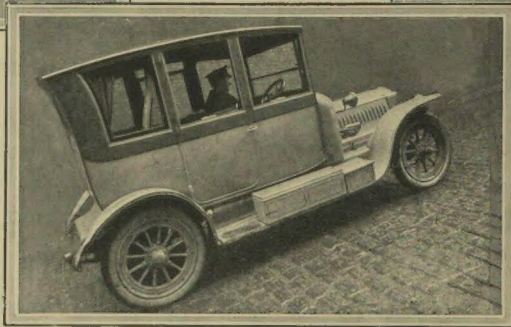
This car, which sells complete as shown for £265, is a worthy British competitor of the low-priced cars from across the Atlantic, of which so many are now bidding for the suffrages of the British motorist of moderate means.



A CAR OF MUCH MERIT: A 12-16 H.P. TWO-SEATED DODSON.

This handsome example of a 12-16-h.p. two-seater Dodson car was recently turned out by Dodson Cars, 34, Old Bond Street, W.

the market very shortly. Until I have personally tested these devices I am not too sanguine, because I have had some little practical experience in the problem of carburetting paraffin; but I certainly think we are now reasonably near a solution. Then, again, there is the question of alcohol as an alternative to petrol. Here there are difficulties in connection with the Excise, which can only be removed by legislation, and for the moment nothing much can be done. But there are possibilities. We have in the Irish peat-bogs immense potentialities for the creation of a large and paying industry in the distillation of alcohol for commercial purposes; it can be successfully distilled from potatoes—there is no lack of commercially possible sources—and, the adequate supply of motor fuel having become really a national question, before long the Government must



CLIMBING STONY BROW, MANCHESTER (1 IN 3) TO TEST THE WARLAND DUAL RIM: A 25-H.P. 4-CYLINDER DE DION BOUTON SALOON LIMOUSINE. The car, which was used as a demonstration car by the Warland Dual Rim Co., is shown climbing that well-known hill "Stony Brow," in Manchester, which has a gradient of one in three. The test proved the efficiency of the rim.



FOR THE MOTORIST OF MODERATE MEANS: A 25-H.P. EVERITT CAR.

The Everitt car of 25 h.p. (R.A.C. rating) is sold all complete—no extras—for £295. This car is supplied by the Everitt-Gascoigne Company, of 89, Wigmore Street, W.

Humber production, which sells complete and ready for the road at £265, is a very worthy competitor of the American cars which are appealing to that clientele whose price-limit is somewhere in this neighbourhood.

A Métallurgique Note.

Messrs. Métallurgique, Ltd., have sent me a copy of "Hints to Users of Métallurgique Cars," which, as the title implies, is a handbook to the car of that name. Apart from its usefulness to the Métallurgique owner, it is quite a useful work to motorists at large, in that it contains an excellent series of road maps, with routes and distances, covering Great Britain. Owners of Métallurgique cars can have it sent to them by forwarding their engine numbers to the company; otherwise its price is half-a-crown.

W. WHITTALL.

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—*The Motor*, February 27th, 1912.

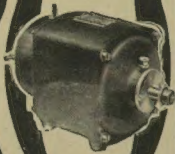
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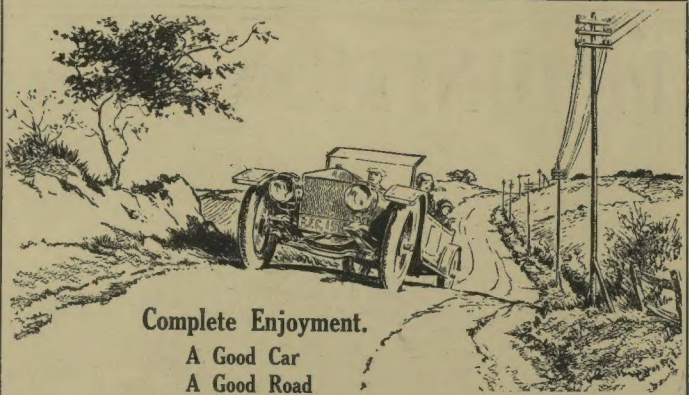
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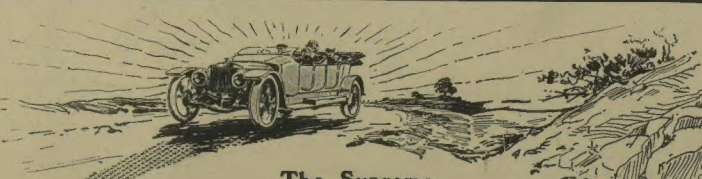


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